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GDR CORRESPONDENT CASTIGATES WEST FOR MILITARY IMBALANCE EFFORTS

DW241118 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2120 GMT 23 Sep 79 DW

[From Rudi Singer's "Answers to Listeners' Letters," with Inge Uesseler moderating]

[Excerpt] [Uesseler] The next letter comes from Ernst Schuster from Freiberg. In connection with the white paper published by the FRG Government, which seeks to justify new Bundeswehr-NATO armament, our listener asks: Viewed from their viewpoint, armament could be sensible only if this were to lead to the superiority of NATO. But is this possible at all in the present situation? Rudi Singer, please.

[Singer] You are absolutely right. The long-term armament program started by NATO, whose propagation is also at the center of the white paper by the FRG Government on military policy and on the development of the Bundeswehr, like all preceding arms initiatives of the imperialist states is aimed, above all, at one goal: The existing military balance is to be changed to the advantage of NATO. The military factor is to be brought into the game increasingly again as a means of pressure against the socialist countries and against the nationally liberated states.

With their plans concerning the deployment of long-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe, with the continuous increase in the arms budgets as we had to note just now in the United States and in the FRG, with the development of constantly new arms, imperialism unequivocally seeks superiority. Is it not characteristic that in the FRG White Paper you mentioned the so-called German problem is termed still unsolved and the state border of the GDR is defined as inner-German border?

Hiding behind this German problem is a whole program. Armament is continued for the purpose of further implementing this program. Naturally this will not lead to a superiority of NATO this time, either. If we backtrack, Mr Schuster, we will find that the first atomic bombs, the first hydrogen bombs, the first nuclear submarines, the first MIRVed missiles were built and put into service by the United States and other NATO countries and not by the Soviet Union or by the socialist states.

Even Washington's information center for military problems just recently had to concede that the 25 most significant initiatives in the strategic arms race go to the account of the United States and NATO. Yet in all these cases the USSR succeeded in making up for lost ground and thus guaranteeing the security of socialism. Thus in all phases it was possible to prevent a decisive military superiority of imperialism. Today there can be much less doubt about the capability of the socialist countries to protect themselves effectively. Yet this does not allow us to close our eyes to the dangers such as those inherent in the rush from one type of weapon to the next which emanates from the NATO powers, in the fanning of the arms race, but especially the danger to the achievement of SALT II in which all those serious about detente are so keenly interested.

This constant fanning of the arms race is obviously intended to prevent or at least aggravate further detente steps, above all in the military field. This is aimed at putting up new obstacles to the implementation of the numerous initiatives of the socialist states toward curbing the arms race, arms limitation and effective disarmament. They want to make us prone to blackmail. It is, therefore, and only therefore, that we will also in the future do everything that is necessary for our protection, no more but also no less.

GDR CORRESPONDENT COMMENTS ON SALT DEBATE AT UN

LD271924 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Report by Horst Kaeubler from UN headquarters on 34th UN General Assembly session]

[Excerpts] Anyone witnessing the first week of this year's UN General Assembly here in New York must note that the demand for the earliest possible ratification of SALT II is the main feature of virtually every speech made by the foreign ministers of the UN member states.

There are of course serious reasons why the question of the early ratification of the Soviet-American agreement signed in Vienna has been placed at the center of this UN debate. These derive from the activities in the U.S. Senate in Washington and in the U.S. political arena in general. There is growing concern here in New York among the UN member states that the anti-detente faction in the U.S. Senate has not only intensified its campaign to bloc the SALT ratification but has strengthened its influence on those forces in American politics which have a more or less positive attitude toward SALT II.

It must also be borne in mind that the unusually early start of the debate over the presidential elections next year is exerting increasing pressure on political factions in the United States. Characteristic of this is the attack by former President Ford on the Carter administration. He demanded that SALT II not be ratified since the agreement is allegedly impairing the security requirements of the United States.

During the past few hours the foreign ministers from France, Austria, Italy, the Netherlands, Finland and New Zealand have explained the positions of their governments in declarations of principle. They all have warned of the dangers looming ahead if the U.S. Senate refuses to ratify SALT II.

The last few hours here at UN headquarters have shown that world public opinion is far from indifferent to the U.S. Senate's attitude toward SALT II. Something has happened during this first week of the UN General Assembly debate which the anti-detente faction in Washington did not expect. Notwithstanding the different social systems, the UN world forum has raised its voice in order to warn the U.S. Senate against making the wrong decision.

CSSR MBFR DELEGATE QUESTIONS WESTERN ATTITUDE

LD271216 Prague CTK in English 1105 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak delegate Emil Keblusek spoke of the determined disarmament efforts and initiatives of the socialist countries here today, at the 212nd plenary session of the 19th round of the talks on reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

He singled out the Czechoslovak draft proposal concerning international cooperation to attain the objectives of disarmament, included in the agenda of the 34th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

He deplored that the participating countries have not yet begun to draw up a concrete agreement on reduction of force levels, and said the reasons for this unsatisfactory situation are the unwillingness of the Western direct participants to substantially reduce the levels of their forces and to limit armaments, on the basis of an equal agreement without any discrimination.

Whereas all socialist countries have long ago clearly defined the volume of their troop cuts in the first and second stage, six of the seven Western states are still not ready to assume appropriate individual obligations, Ambassador Keblusek said.

In contrast to the socialist countries which take the interests of security of all direct participants into consideration, NATO states insist on demands the acceptance of which would be detrimental to the legitimate interests of the Warsaw Treaty countries. The West wants, for example, the socialist countries to reduce the levels of their forces three and a half times more than Western states. It is also opposed to effective reduction of the air forces, and contrary to the previous stand, does not want to agree to the upper limit of 200,000 men.

Ambassador Keblusek said that the West, which on several occasions declared the need to deepen mutual confidence, refuses to accept the proposal of the socialist countries, recommending agreement not to increase troop levels of direct participants for the duration of the Vienna talks.

"That is why now, when the 19th round has started, it is necessary to stress anew that tangible results and an agreement can be expected only on condition that the West will take a constructive attitude to all these questions. As regards the socialist countries--G.D.R., Poland, USSR and Czechoslovakia--they have demonstrated often considerable flexibility, and in the past 15 months alone, put forward in Hofburg three new compromise proposals to which there has so far been no official response by the West", the ambassador said, stressing that the proposals could be a realistic basis for a concrete agreement.

CSSR WEEKLY SEES MX MISSILE AS THREAT TO FURTHER SALT TALKS

AU261326 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 38 19 Sep 79 p 15 AU

[Gustav Hruby article: "MX--30 Billion Dollars; Imperialism's Futile Pursuit of the Monopoly of Force"]

[Excerpts] Last November a debate took place in Moscow between deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet and members of a U.S. Senate delegation. Boris Ponomarev, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of Nationalities said at that time: "For a long time the Soviet Union has been proposing the renunciation of the idea of developing new types of mass destruction weapons, not because it would not be able to catch up with the United States but because it regards such a practice as absurd and dangerous.

1,054 Strategic Missiles

In Washington we are witnessing a different approach. Stress is being placed on so-called "equivalence." What is hidden behind this concept? It is basically an endeavor marked by three orientations. What is involved in the first place is an attempt of the United States to secure for itself scientific-technical supremacy in developing new systems of strategic arms. Secondly, it is an attempt to consolidate American supremacy in those areas of ferrous armament, including conventional weapons, which the United States believes have become mainly its domain. And finally, there is the attempt to change the approximate balance of powers in those areas where it exists, to the United States' favor.

What is the situation now, after the signing of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty at the summit meeting in Vienna? Has the United States given up its orientation toward so-called equivalence; has imperialism ceased to attempt to achieve the monopoly of force? Even now when there is a treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms we are witnessing attempts by the United States and by NATO to gain advantages over the Soviet Union. That is borne out by President Carter's decision to start the production of a new system of heavy intercontinental missiles of the MX type, which he made on the eve of the signing of the SALT II treaty.

The propaganda of the most reactionary American circles, which presents the monstrous missile as "necessary for the security" of the United States is an outright lie. Throughout the world there are some 60,000 nuclear weapons. It follows that 1,054 strategic offensive weapons deployed on American territory represent a mere fraction of the U.S. nuclear arsenal. On American nuclear submarines there are hundreds of missiles with multiple thermonuclear warheads and strategic bombers deployed at various bases, including outside United States territory, are also carriers of mass destruction weapons. A great many of NATO's fighter bombers are also capable of carrying nuclear arms and neither the nuclear payload of operational-tactical and tactical designation, that are stored in Western Europe as well as in other parts of the world, can be forgotten.

What follows? The United States nuclear arsenal has already grown out of all proportions and no fabricated speculations can justify such a dangerous and useless step as the planned production of MX missiles. It is only being reconfirmed that in spite of the signing of the SALT II treaty some Western politicans consider detente to be compatible with attempts to gain military supremacy. But what does this madness have in common with the "national security" of the United States?

The more the U.S. militarists eat, the hungrier they become. They are no longer satisfied with record military budgets; they no longer intend to be content with the development and production of ever more pernicious systems of mass destruction weapons, but want to drag as many of their NATO partners as possible into the armament merry-go-round they are spinning. The MX system, should it be produced, will jeopardize, above all, a SALT III treaty. Some 200 missiles equipped with 2,000 thermonuclear warheads could, according to the Western press, destroy at one blow all Soviet strategic ground launching platforms. The West German magazine EUROPAEISCHE WEHRKUNDE has written: "No one would be surprised in this situation if the Soviet Union responded to the threat by producing mobile intercontinental strategic missiles."

Even a magazine that is paying tribute to the interests of NATO militarists conceeds that the U.S. President's decision to produce MX missiles could boomerang and hit him. On the one hand it will undermine the weight of the SALT II treaty, the ratification by the Senate of which Carter is striving to achieve, and, moreover, it will threaten the further process of negotiations on limiting strategic offensive arms that should lead to SALT III, IV and so forth.

That is not the only consequence. It is true that at its session the NATO Council welcomed the signing of the SALT II treaty but in the same breath it declared the "need" to arm Western Europe with new and even more destructive types and systems of operational-tactical and tactical nuclear weapons. If the Pentagon can demand $30 billion for the monstrous MX missile, why shouldn't West European militarists ask for new generations of American Pershings, cruise missiles and so forth?

USSR Does Not Strive for Supremacy

Is it, however, tolerable to think at a time when the ink on the signatures in Vienna has not yet dried of the production of MX missiles and plan new armament orgies in Europe? Military detente requires a common approach. Imperialism's global as well as regional attempts to continue the pursuit of the monopoly of force threaten the very viability of further talks on limiting strategic arms.

In his January interview for the American magazine TIME L.I. Brezhnev said: "I would like to stress again what I have already discussed several times lately: We do not strive for military supremacy over the West, we do not need it. We only need guaranteed security."

Would it not be beneficial for the whole world if instead of the program to produce the new MX missiles, instead of pursuing the illusion of achieving a monopoly of force, the United States consistently respected the spirit of Vienna and the situation of the SALT II treaty, by renouncing useless and dangerous steps? Except for militarists and advocates of the West's military-industrial complexes, such a decision would be welcomed by all mankind.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON DEATH OF HYSNI KAPO

Officials Pay Homage

AU261335 [Editorial Report] AU] Tirana Domestic Service Albanian at 1230 GMT on 26 September broadcasts a 10-minute recorded report on the scene in front of and inside the building housing the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, where the body of AWP Central Committee Politburo member and Secretary Hysni Kapo is lying. The reporter says that long lines formed very early this morning and that thousands of people from Tirana and from other parts of the country have filed past Kapo's coffin. The reporter than states that at 1100 Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, accompanied by Mehmet Shenu, Haxhi Lleshi, Kadri Hasbiu, Ramiz Alia, Spiro Koleka, Hekuran Isai, Adil Carcani, Rita Marko, Haki Toska, Pali Miska, Manush Myftiu, Qirjako Mihali, Lenka Cuko, Pilo Peristeri, Simon Stefani, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra and Shefqet Peci arrive to pay homage and their respects and to mount a guard of honor. The reporter concludes by noting that Enver Hoxha and the other party and state leaders have met with Kapo's widow, children and relatives.

Shehu Address at Rally

AU271045 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0750 GMT 27 Sep 79 AU

[Speech by Mehmet Shenu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at a memorial rally in front of the People's Assembly in Tirana on 27 September 1979 on the occasion of the funeral of AWP Central Committee Politburo member and Secretary Hysni Kapo--live]

[Text] Brothers and sisters, it is with profound grief and pain in our hearts that we have come to this funeral rally to say goodbye and pay our last tributes to our dear Comrade Hysni Kapo, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, member of the Defense Council, deputy of the People's Assembly, member of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, hero of the people and hero of socialist labor.

All Albanian communists and all our people, old and young bow in honor at this moment of mourning with a profound grief that has afflicted all our hearts, before the body of our dear and unforgettable comrade, Hysni Kapo.

His name, his exemplary revolutionary deeds and his memory will remain forever in the glorious history of our AWP and of the Albanian people, in the steel-like foundations of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and in the minds and hearts of our people, from whose bosom was born our immortal Hysni Kapo.

Comrade Hysni Kapo's untimely death after 40 years of consistent revolutionary activity, when he was at the peak of his political, ideological, organizational and leadership maturity, and more than ever needed by our party, by the country, by our people and our armed forces in the present historic conditions of the construction of socialism, in encirclement and blockade, is the most severe and painful loss. There is no province in Albania where he did not fight and lead, always in the van, our legendary "Besnik" ["The Faithful," Kapo's wartime codename] our Hysni Kapo, the valiant of the mountains.

In Gjorm and Kurvelesh, Mesaplik and Drashovice, in Mallakaster and Skrapar, in Martanesh and Diber, on every mountain and crag of Albania, he was always in the vanguard of the battles against the foreign occupiers and the domestic traitors, and was always victorious. The enemy never saw Hysni Kapo's back, only his chest and his face. There is no party organization, factory, plant, village or cooperative; there is no army unit or center of work and learning, which did not know Hysni Kapo as a comrades and brother, as a student and teacher, leader and organizer.

The ardent heart of the communist of the first hours has stopped beating, the heart of the brave of the braves, the heart of the organizer and leader of the party's work , of the unbowed and [word indistinct] commissar, of one of the most authoritative leaders of the party and of our proletarian state.

Wherever the party and Comrade Enver sent him, on leading party work or in the battles of the armed struggle, to the fronts of socialist construction or to tackle problems of the country's defense, on the field of diplomacy or in the great confrontations with the modern revisionists and the enemies of Marxism-Leninism in the international arena, Comrade Hysni Kapo worked and fought with rare heroism and always carried out with [words indistinct] all tasks entrusted to him. Comrade Hysni Kapo deserves particular merits for his great work and struggle to temper our party, for the colossal and tireless activity that he always carried out to strengthen the party's leadership role, to strengthen its ranks and its steel-like Marxist-Leninist unity, to implement Marxist-Leninist principles and norms, to implement Comrade Enver's teachings, to educate and temper the party and state cadres, the cadres in the economy and in the army. Our immortal "Besnik," who for 38 years was a part of the fiercest tides and struggles of our party and people until his last breath, remained always faithful to the party and people, to Comrade Enver's teachings.

A worthy son of the people, he gave all his life in the service of the people. He inherited the loftiest virtues of our people, the valor, courage, loyalty and honesty, the modesty and endurance, intelligence, the spirit of sacrifice and the love for the people and the country. He militated with unprecedented self-sacrifice among the people, always with them. He worked with all his might to preserve and steel the unity of the people around the party. He always placed the interests of the people above all else. He made maximum contribution. His deed is of particular importance for the steeling of the party's unity around its Central Committee and Comrade Enver. The capital issue of the establishment, consolidation and perfection of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, this field that is so vital to the destinies of the socialist homeland and of our people, was always of paramount importance to him. At every step we find embodied the determined struggle, the hand and heart, the spirit and mind of Comrade Hysni Kapo.

As a distinguished and glorious statesman, he struggled and worked persistently to establish, consolidate and permanently strengthen the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. He played a great and particular role in strengthening and modernizing our army, in working out and implementing the party's military line, in strengthening the party's leading role in our armed forces and in revolutionary education, training of the army, in the training and combat-readiness of all our armed people, in the comprehensive strengthening of the defense of our socialist country.

Under the leadership of our glorious party led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, our beloved country, this small Albania, this Albania of great troubles and worries, this revolutionary and invincible hearth where the triumphant banner of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin flies proudly and always unstained, has become an advanced and modern socialist country, has achieved magnificent victories in the fields of economy and culture.

It is progressing and unchecked on the road of socialism, overcoming with unprecedented heroism numerous obstacles and difficulties, traps and conspiracies, blockades and sieges, challenging imperialism, revisionism and world reaction. This Albania of ours, this immortal mother of ours has won a great and honored name in the world. It enjoys today the respect and love of all revolutionaries and peoples in the world. Those unprecedented historic achievements of our people and country, of our party and of our socialist state, are indivisible from Comrade Hysni Kapo's revolutionary deed, which will always shine in the history of our party and people. Those victories are also tempered with the blood and sweat of our beloved "Besnik," of our dear Hysni. They are also closely linked with his name and his role, his lofty qualities and rare abilities as a Bolshevik leader, with his consistent and heroic struggle to implement the ever-correct Marxist-Leninist line of our party and Comrade Enver's teachings.

The communists and working masses of our country, and the Marxist-Leninists in various countries, have known Comrade Hysni Kapo as an unbowed fighter in defense of Marxism-Leninism, in the great historic struggle waged by our party in the past and at present against the unprecedented betrayal of the modern revisionists. His firm and profoundly Marxist-Leninist stand in the face of savage revisionist pressure, his principled and aggressive struggle to unmask the counterrevolutionary line and conspiracies of modern revisionists are a brilliant example of the ideological clarity and revolutionary courage of lofty principles and firm loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Our dear Comrade Hysni Kapo was a worthy son of our heroic party and a loyal pupil and close cofighter of the founder and leader of our party, Comrade Enver. He embodied in his person the revolutionary traits of our party itself, the best qualities and virtues of the Albanian communist. He was a distinguished and always consistent Marxist-Leninist. The ideological and political clarity, the revolutionary courage that characterized him in every action and situation, the boundless loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, to the interests of the party, the working class and the people, the firm determination in defending and implementing the party's line, the spirit of self-sacrifice and the unreserved placing of everything in the service of the revolution, the ever principled stand and the sincere and boundless love for his comrades and the people, side by side with merciless strictness toward the enemies make Comrade Hysni's person a revolutionary model and symbol from which we have all learned and will always learn.

His life, work and revolutionary qualities will remain forever a great example and source of inspiration to all communists, the working class, the peasantry, intelligentsia and the new generations of our country, in our struggle on our unchecked advance toward communism.

May the memory of our beloved Comrade Hysni Kapo be eternal.

Dear and unforgettable Comrade Hysni. You have been separated from us at a time when our party and people are engaged in a difficult but glorious struggle of historical importance, not only to Albania, but also to the cause of the international proletariat, to continually promote, always relying on our efforts, the full construction of socialist society in merciless and [word indistinct] confrontation with the encirclement and blockade of the imperialist and revisionist enemies, at a time when our party is fighting heroically, together with all true revolutionaries, in defense of Marxism-Leninism and for the revolution, for the cause of the liberation of the peoples and for socialism. At this historic moment, the party and our party needed you more than ever, need your word and your deed, your work and role, your great and valued contribution, dear Comrade Hysni.

But the pain and the emptiness created by your untimely loss in our hearts and ranks will not defeat us because your lofty example cries to us: "Keep strong, comrades and brothers; always on the onslaught, you heroes of Comrade Enver, because our party is strong." Yes, Comrade Hysni, this party of ours is stronger than ever and we will make it stronger still, always. We will keep forever the trust of the martyrs and yours. We will transform your immortal spirit and example into a new and great revolutionary force and all of us, communists and the people, united like a fist of steel around the party and its Central Committee led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, will further the cause for which you gave all your shining life in unchecked onslaught, always holding high the glorious banner of our heroic party, the banner of victorious Marxism-Leninism.

Goodbye, dear Comrade Hysni of the kind word and ardent heart, tireless Hysni, heroic Hysni, loyal eagle of the mountains of Laberia, dear brother Hysni.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATION'S DEPARTURE--The delegation of the Japanese-Albanian Friendship Society led by Shigeru Kurasaki, permanent member of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the society and prof of Jahata University, has left our country. During its 2-week stay in our country the delegation visited work and production centers and became acquainted with the achievements of our people in the past 35 years under the leadership of the party, headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 26 Sep 79 AU]

DEPARTURE OF SPANISH GUESTS--The group of Spanish guests led by (Tezos Efedato), professor of mathematics at Barcelona University, which paid a visit to Albania at the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, has left our country. During its stay here, the guests visited work and production centers in various districts and became acquainted with the successes achieved in various fields of activity. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 26 Sep 79 AU]

ENVOY TO NORWAY--Dhimiter Lamani, ambassador extraordinary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Kingdom of Norway, presented today his credentials to King Olav V. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 Sep 79 AU]

ZHIVKOV TO DEPART FOR VIETNAM 28 SEPTEMBER

AU271407 Sofia BTA in English 1342 GMT 27 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, September 27 (BTA)--A Bulgarian party and state delegation, led by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will leave tomorrow on an official and friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

ZHIVKOVA MEETS MORE FOREIGN MINISTERS IN NEW YORK

AU271904 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 27 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Lyudmila Zhivkova, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the 34th UN General Assembly session, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee for Culture, has met with Christoph van der Klaauw, minister of foreign affairs of the Netherlands. Satisfaction was expressed in connection with raising Bulgarian-Netherlands economic, political, cultural and other relations to a higher level. Views on certain concrete issues of mutual cooperation were also exchanged.

Comrade Zhivkova also had talks with the foreign ministers of the socialist countries, and with those from Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, Brazil, Britain, France and other countries.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO INTERVIEWS DFLP'S NAYIF HAWATIMAH

AU262200 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[Ulyana Popova interview with Nayif Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, on the occasion of his visit to Bulgaria--date and place not given]

[Text] Question: How do you evaluate the situation in the Middle East and the results of the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy?

Answer: The essence of the Zionist-imperialist conspiracy in the Middle East that is directed against the Palestinian people revealed itself 30 years ago. This conspiracy was aimed at and resulted in the expulsion of our people from their territories. This conspiracy manifested itself in particular, during and after the June 1967 aggression against the Palestinian people and against the remaining Arab peoples. The Camp David agreement confirmed the American-Zionist conspiracy. The Camp David deal is directed against the Palestinian people and against the other Arab peoples. The agreement imposed compulsory defeatist conditions on the Arab countries--such as the nonrecognition of the Palestinian people's rights. These conditions are aimed at creating a separatist alliance between Egypt and Israel. This means that Egypt left the progressive front of the struggle and went over to the camp of the allies of imperialism and Zionism. This resulted in a split in the Arab position.

The present American-Zionist conspiracy is aimed at the following goals: First, to contribute to imposing U.S. domination in the Middle East, to contribute to the destruction of the Palestinian movement and of the Arab revolutionary-liberation movement--as well as to transform this area into a tremendous oil reservoir providing for the needs of the United States for the next 20 years. Second: the conspiracy is aimed at giving assistance to Israel, which is supposed to become the most powerful state in the Middle East and the striking force against the interests of the Arab cause, as well as against the Palestinian people's interests. Third, the Camp David agreement and the conspiracy mean that an attempt is being made to impose a defeatist settlement of the Middle East problem, which will deprive the Palestinian people of their rights. All this is manifesting itself very obviously in the Camp David agreement, in the alliance between Begin and As-Sadat, and in the plans for so-called "administrative autonomy" of the West Bank of the River Jordan and of the Gaza Strip. This American-Israeli conspiracy fully contradicts the Palestinian people's right to the restitution of their territories according to the UN resolutions on self-determination for the Palestinian people and to their right to create their own independent state, as well as resolutions on the Arab peoples' rights to the liberation of all territories occupied after the aggression of June 1967, without any conditions.

Question: What is your opinion of the basic tasks of the Palestinian people in their struggle for the right to self-determination and for the right to create their own independent state?

Answer: Our struggle is aimed at defeating the Camp David conspiracy, defeating the plan on so-called "autonomy," and defeating the separatist treaty between the reactionary bourgeois regimes in Egypt and Israel. Our program includes a few basic principles. We are working for the mobilization of all Palestinian forces within the occupied territories under the slogan of self-determination and of creating an independent Palestinian state. We are trying to foil the attempts of the triple conspiracy aimed at involving part of the Palestinian movement in negotiations about a so-called "autonomy." We are defending the Palestinian resistance and the progressive forces in Lebanon and we are firmly struggling against the enemy's plans to weaken the Palestinian resistance. We are working with the Arab countries for the implementation of the decisions adopted at the Baghdad conference on the full political and economic isolation of As-Sadat. We are contributing to the convening of the fourth conference of the countries belonging to the Steadfastness and Resistance Front, so that decisions may be adopted opposing American imperialism in the Middle East. Our success in this direction will contribute to the struggle against reactionary Arab regimes and against their imperialist supporters. We are supporting the principle-minded relations with the socialist countries and with the Soviet Union, above all--relations which are of strategic importance for us and which are a basic guarantee for our people's victory. This is the truth about the Middle East conspiracy and about our program in the struggle against this conspiracy.

Question: What is your opinion on the significance of the position adopted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria as regards the Palestinian problem?

Answer: The People's Republic of Bulgaria is conducting a principle-minded, internationalist policy as regards the Palestinian people in their struggle for self-determination and for building their own independent state. Your country is rendering a firm and persevering support to the Palestinian cause, aimed at foiling the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy in the Middle East. We are receiving this assistance through various international organizations and forums, such as the Afro-Asian Countries' Solidarity Committee, the peace committee and the specialized UN committees.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is actively participating in the application of the UN resolutions on the Palestinian people's rights. As a result of the socialist countries' solidarity, and thanks to the People's Republic of Bulgaria as well, resolution No 3336 was adopted by the United Nations, which confirms the Palestinian people's right to return to their own territories and the right of self-determination, as well as the principle that the PLO is the only legitimate representative of the people of Palestine.

Along with political solidarity, our people are also receiving material support--such as the opportunity of our cadres to be trained in all higher educational institutions of your country. This comprehensive support is of exceptional importance for our people and it will never be forgotten. When our country is free one day, we will build a great monument to international solidarity in which Bulgaria will have a well-deserved place.

Question: You have visited our country during the festivities celebrating the 35th anniversary of 9 September 1944. What are your personal impressions about our country?

Answer: In visiting your country during the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria we have had an opportunity to become acquainted with the life of the friendly Bulgarian people, with the achievements of socialist revolution in your country. We have seen with our own eyes that socialist revolution has transformed Bulgaria into a flourishing garden. The warm, red heart of your country is beating in rhythm with the all peoples' struggle against Zionism, racism, apartheid, imperialism and reaction in the struggle for freedom and peace. It was interesting to note that the internationalist consciousness of the broad people's masses is a result of revolutionary education and of the great political work accomplished by the BCP. We also felt the solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the Palestinian people's struggle. We saw the great changes which occurred in the agricultural and industrial sectors; and the successes in building a developed, socialist society, as the basis of a happy, communist society in the future. Your experience in the agricultural sector was of particular interest to us--namely the creation of the agroindustrial complexes. Wherever we went, we felt the joy and happiness expressed in the people's faces. We observed the tremendous expansion of socialist changes which very clearly manifests itself when we compare it with achievements of other countries in the same period.

ZHIVKOV HOSTS LUNCHEON FOR PDRY PRESIDENT

AU261948 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 26 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has given a luncheon for 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY].

Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Dimitur Stanishev, Milko Balev; Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, and high-ranking officials at the BCP Central Committee attended the luncheon which was held in a friendly atmosphere.

MOROCCAN PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES 26 SEPTEMBER

AU261942 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 26 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Sept. 26 (BTA)--A working delegation on ideological issues of the Central Committee of the Progress and Socialism Party of Morocco, headed by Mr Simon Levy, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC was on a visit here from September 20 through 26, 1979, in implementation of the cooperation plan between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Moroccan Progress and Socialist Party.

The delegates had a meeting with a delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Mr Stoyan Mihaylov, secretary of the BCP CC, at which information was exchanged on the tasks the two parties were currently facing in the ideological sphere.

The delegation visited economic enterprises, tourist sites and agro-industrial complexes in the counties of Gabrovo, Veliko Turnovo and Pleven and were made familiar with the work of the county and municipal party committees in the spheres of ideology, patriotic, international and aesthetic education of the masses. In Sofia the Moroccan guests had meetings in the academy of social sciences and social management with the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The Moroccan delegation of the Central Committee of the Progress and Socialism Party was received by Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP. During the talks, which proceeded in cordial and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged views on topical international issues and on the possibilities of further development and strengthening of relations and cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Progress and Socialism Party on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The delegation left the country today.

STANISHEV RECEIVES MALTA CP LEADER 26 SEPTEMBER

AU261604 Sofia BTA in English 1433 GMT 26 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Sept 26 (BTA)--Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received here-visiting delegation of the Communist Party of Malta, headed by its chairman Anthony Baldacchino.

During the meeting which passed off in cordial and friendly atmosphere, Mr Antoni Baldacchino, spoke about the tasks facing the Communist Party of Malta. Mr Stanishev spoke about the work carried out by the Bulgarian Communist Party for the implementation of the decisions made at the 11th congress of the party, for conducting an active and peaceful foreign policy in the Balkans, in Europe and the world, for the promotion of the relationships between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the fraternal communist parties on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The possibilities of further promoting the ties between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Malta were high on the agenda.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV GREET AFGHANISTAN'S AMIN ON ELECTION

AU191530 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 19 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Sept 19 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a greetings telegram to Mr Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the CC of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The telegram conveys cordial congratulations on his election as secretary general of the CC of the People's Democratic Party, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The conviction is expressed that Bulgaro-Afghan realtions of friendship and all-round cooperation will continue to deepen and develop in the future in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the cause of peace and progress in the building up of the new society in Afghanistan, and new victories in the struggle for cutting off the attempts by international reaction at interfering with the country's domestic affairs.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES U.S., YUGOSLAV AMBASSADORS 27 SEPTEMBER

AU271523 Sofia BTA in English 1448 GMT 27 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, September 27 (BTA)--Here today the president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, received the outgoing U.S. ambassador, Mr Raymond Garthoff, in connection with his forthcoming departure.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov, attended the meeting.

Ambassador Garthoff was received today also by the chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Stanko Todorov.

Today Mr Zhivkov received the Yugoslav ambassador to this county, Mr Radovan Urosev, in connection with his forthcoming departure. Minister Mladenov was present at the meeting.

MLADENOV HOSTS LUNCHEON FOR OUTGOING U.S. AMBASSADOR

AU271952 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 27 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, has received and hosted a luncheon for U.S. Ambassador to Bulgaria Raymond Garthoff in connection with his final departure from the country.

USSR'S USTINOV GREETS DZHUROV ON ARMY DAY

For the text of the telegram from Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorivich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, to Gen Dobri Dzhurov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, conveying congratulations on the 35th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army, as published in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 23 September, see the Eastern Europe section of the 28 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

DEFENSE MINISTER DZHUROV MARKS ARMY DAY

AU271800 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Sep 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Article by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense: "23 September--Bulgarian Army Day--35 Fruitful Years"]

[Text] In his speech to the cadets of the "Vasil Levski" Military School on 18 February 1947, Georgi Dimitrov bequeathed a sacred legacy to us. In this speech he set forth the following programmatic instruction: "This army, which is of a limited size, must become so well-trained, so technically well-equipped, and achieve such fighting capability, as to be the equal of any army three or more times larger!"

Today, 35 years after the victory of the socialist revolution in our country, in celebrating the 35th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army, we can confirm that this program has been implemented. Facts? I think that there are enough of them:

The Bulgarian People's Army is equipped with the most modern weapons. It is equipped with excellent military technical equipment--we can even say with the latest achievements of military technical science.

Revolutionary changes have occurred in all branches of the armed forces. Our ground forces are equipped with qualitatively new types of weapons and technical equipment, such as missiles, antitank and communications equipment, artillery systems, engineering devices and antiaircraft defense weapons, armored personnel carriers and others. All these weapons and technical equipment have contributed to a basic change in our ground forces. We no longer see the endless rows of dust-covered horse-drawn carts of the old ground forces. Now, we can say that everything moves on wheels. Everything about the ground forces is mechanized. The present motorized rifle division of the ground forces--equipped with tanks and with armored personnel carriers--is 10 times superior to the old ground forces, and 3 times superior to the former ground forces as regards being equipped with artillery. One salvo by a modern artillery division is approximately eight times stronger than in the past, and the rate of fire of the weapons of a present division is over seven times higher than that of the former ground forces.

Today the ground forces are seven times more mobile than in the past. They are capable, in cooperation with the other branches of service, of conducting successful combat actions under difficult wartime conditions by using the most up-to-date weapons.

When Georgi Dimitrov assigned the task of tripling our army's capabilities, the Bulgarian Air Force owned a small number of various old-fashioned and hardly efficient aircraft of rather limited fighting capacity. Today our air force is equipped with perfect technical devices--supersonic aircraft, helicopters, radar stations, automatic guidance systems and automatic reconnaissance equipment. Any ordinary citizen, no matter how ignorant of military affairs he may be, is aware of the difference between the old aircraft of the past, the slowly moving biplanes, which traveled slowly and at low altitudes, and the present silver flashes, which one can hardly see in the skies because they are already several miles away when we hear their thundering roar.

In those times, when Georgi Dimitrov was setting forth the program of the Bulgarian Army's tasks, the basic antiaircraft defense of our country, as far as it existed at all, consisted of ordinary antiaircraft artillery.

Today the backbone of our antiaircraft defense consists of antiaircraft missile complexes and supersonic interceptor aircraft. They are capable of conducting successful combat against the most up-to-date aircraft of the enemy, flying at the greatest speed, as well as at low altitudes and stratospheric heights, and using the most complicated methods of operation.

Once upon a time 150-200 projectiles were needed to shoot down one enemy aircraft. And now? The U.S. "U-2" espionage aircraft piloted by Powers was shot down over the Soviet Union with a single missile.

Revolutionary changes have occurred in the naval sector as well. Our navy is now equipped with speedy and mobile vessels with powerful armaments. It is also equipped with the technical means on the shore to enable us to carry out any task on the sea in order to reliably protect our motherland's maritime borders.

The above mentioned facts eloquently show that as to the technical state of the army, Georgi Dimitrov's legacy has been fulfilled, and even overfulfilled.

Armaments and technical equipment represent the material basis of our army's combat power. However, they remain useless and dead if there is no one to use them with courage in combat, if there is no one to handle them in the battle. This is why Georgi Dimitrov gave primary importance to the fighting capacity and the military training of the cadres, of the entire army personnel.

We can now boldly state that our officers, sergeants, and the rest of our army personnel are excellently trained to serve in the army and to handle modern weapons and modern military equipment, as well as to use this equipment in combat.

Highly trained officers' cadres are serving in our army today, over 68 percent of them are graduates of universities or higher military schools. The basic command staff is composed of graduates from two military academies and people who have acquired more than 25 years of military experience.

Each year our army recruits splendid, highly educated young people. Over 82 percent of them have high school certificates or even higher degrees. This represents a great intellectual potential, enabling us, within short periods, to teach them a great amount of knowledge and military training and to involve them in serving the party's high combat readiness.

During the last training year which has just ended, 85 percent of the soldiers who had pledged to become "outstanding" soldiers in combat and political training have worthily deserved this honorary title. Many detachments, crews, units, platoons and companies have also earned this title. The number of specialists in this class and the number of excellent sportsmen within the army has increased as well.

Army personnel worthily welcomed the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution and the 35th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army.

In speaking about the fighting capacities of any army whatsoever, under the present polarization of forces on the world scene, hardly any army in Europe would be obliged to fight alone. This will probably happen within the framework of the military-political alliances created in peacetime.

Therefore, in evaluating the opportunities of the Bulgarian People's Army it is necessary to consider that Bulgaria is part of the Warsaw Pact joint armed forces--a powerful military political alliance, which stretches from the River Elbe to the Pacific, from the Rhodope Mountains to the Arctic Ocean. We should not forget that our army is a component part of the military organization of this alliance, and headed by a powerful giant, the invincible Armed Forces of the great Soviet Union.

Relying upon the support of its loyal brothers in ideas, class and in arms, our army has adopted new dimensions. Its opportunities and power have adopted a new size.

Thirty-five years--this certainly is not a very long era in the history of mankind, however, when these years have elapsed under conditions of socialism their criteria are different. These 35 years have been sufficient to build a socialist society in our country and to begin the construction of socialism in its mature stage. These 35 years have been sufficient to create and consolidate the armed forces of this society--the Bulgarian People's Army. The BCP has earned basic credit for this task. Under its wise, perspicacious leadership, with the people's selfless efforts and with the selfless, generous, fraternal assistance of the great Soviet Union, the economic and military power of our country has increased from day to day.

As an offspring of the party, the Bulgarian People's Army is an army belonging to the party. Its main strength is based on the daily paternal care and attention which the Central Committee and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, personally, devote to it. Every party congress has confirmed this care and this attention.

In the accountability report of the BCP Central Committee to the 11th BCP Congress, Comrade Todor Zhivkov states: "The Bulgarian People's Army has been consolidated and it is increasingly asserting itself as an indestructible force in the defenses of our socialist fatherland and as a true school of communist education and physical tempering of young people. This is why the party and the people are surrounding their army with attention and care. In the future, the party will continue to increase the army's combat readiness and will increase the defensive power of the state within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty Organization."

This high evaluation of the BCP Central Committee was welcomed with gratification by all army personnel. It was, however, also accepted as a commitment to achieve greater new successes in combat and political training, as well as to increase the combat readiness and fighting capacity of the army as a whole.

The Bulgarian People's Army is fortunate that its creation took place in the presence of the legendary Soviet Army, that since its very first steps of development up to the present day, our army is confidently marching side-by-side with its glorious ally. It is no exaggeration to say that without the assistance of the Soviet state and of the Soviet Armed Forces command, the Bulgarian Army could not have been developed and could not have become what it is today.

Today the Bulgarian People's Army is celebrating its 35th anniversary. Today, as always in the past, our army is festively celebrating its anniversary. Today, as always in the past, our army is aware of the nationwide love, which is its greatest source of strength.

The soldiers and commanders are responding to this love with filial devotion. On their behalf I can assure our country's working people and the party Central Committee, and our loyal allies of the Warsaw Treaty Organization that the Bulgarian People's Army has implemented Georgi Dimitrov's legacy, that our army is very well-trained and capable, if necessary, of defending the peaceful labor of the people, as well as the inviolability of the sacred borders of our beloved fatherland, and that it is ready to fulfill its international duty.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS CELEBRATION IN VLADAYA 27 SEPTEMBER

AU271911 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 Sep 79 AU

[Summary] A celebration devoted to the 1,300th anniversary of Bulgaria's founding and to the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, which was organized by the Sofia citizens living in the 9 September region, was held at Vladaya today. "Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, was a dear guest of this celebration."

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR FOR TALKS

LD271518 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has received Vladimir Matskevich, Soviet ambassador in Czechoslovakia. During a friendly and cordial discussion they reviewed a number of questions pertaining to cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries.

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH BRAZILIAN, JAPANESE COUNTERPARTS

LD261208 Prague CTK in English 0955 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York (CETEKA correspondent) --Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek discussed ways of expanding Czechoslovak-Brazilian economic cooperation and trade with his Brazilian counterpart Ramiro Guerreiro here on Wednesday. They agreed that there are reserves also in other fields, including a political dialogue.

Minister Chnoupek also met with Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao to discuss further Czechoslovak-Japanese cooperation.

BILAK PRAISES SYRIAN STANCE AGAINST CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

JN221643 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 22 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Prague--Comrade Vasil Bilak, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Central Committee secretary, has praised the honorable role of the Syrian Arab Republic under the leadership of Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the republic, in confronting the Camp David capitulatory plot and in seeking a just peace based on Israel withdrawal from the occupied Arab areas and the guaranteeing of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

Bilak made the statement during a meeting with Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, in Prague yesterday. They discussed the activities of the two parties and the need to develop the relations of friendship between the two countries.

DFLP'S NAYIF HAWATIMAH HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN PRAGUE

LD260418 Prague CTK in English 1911 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague --"As a consequence of the Camp David accords, the situation in the Middle East [words indistinct] sharpened during the past year," secretary-general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] Nayif Hawatimah said at a press conference here on Tuesday.

He is heading a delegation visiting Czechoslavakia these days at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Committee for Solidarity With the Nations of Africa and Asia.

Nayif Hawatimah pointed to the tense situation in the south of Lebanon [words indistinct] aggressors with consent of Egyptian President as-Sadat and with the aid of modern U.S. weapons such as the F-15 and F-16 fighters. "The Camp David accords have been rejected by the [word indistinct] people and other nations but the United States, Israel and President as-Sadat still exert persistent efforts to enforce them. It must be expected that the United States, Israel and Egypt will strengthen subversive and (?sabotage) actions seeking to sow discord between the Arab nations," Nayif Hawatimah said, adding that, however, such plans will not easily succeed.

He stressed that the Camp David accords resulted in further escalation of the war in the Middle East and were aimed at enforcing U.S. and Israeli hegemony in this area. "We will continue our struggle since we are convinced we shall win," Nayif Hawatimah said and pointed to the support of progressive forces, the forces of democracy and socialism led by the socialist countries and particularly the Soviet Union.

The Palestinian representative also pointed to the significance of the nonaligned summit conference in Havana and stressed that: "The results of the conference were a great political [words indistinct] of progressive (?liberation) movements.

PRAGUE TV QUESTIONS AUSTRIA'S HANDLING OF MURDER SUSPECT

LD242332 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Olga Kohoutova, a 23-year-old student at the faculty of philosophy of Charles University, was found murdered on 2 September 1979 in her mother's apartment in Prague 10. The person suspected of having committed the murder is U.S. citizen (?Jesse) Hill, whom Olga Kohoutova met during a tourist trip to Britain, and who had visited her in Czechoslovakia several times this year. The 35-year-old Hill was trying to force her to leave her country. His so-called persuasion ended with an act of violence.

After his deed Mr Hill immediately flew to Austria where he confessed at the psychiatric clinic of the Vienna General Hospital to having murdered Olga Kohoutova. With this begins a most extraordinary attitude on the part of the Austrian authorities. Despite his confession, Hill was discharged from the Vienna hospital and left at large. Even Austrian papers have expressed their astonishment; for example, NEUE KRONEN ZEITUNG asks how the Austrian authorities could allow such a dangerous individual to be unsupervised.

Hill, who strangled the 23-year-old girl and thus committed an extremely serious crime, would be dangerous for any society. Naturally, he did not wait for justice to take its course. According to latest reports from official police quarters in Vienna, nothing is known of his whereabouts. So the murderer escapes, evidently with the assistance of those who believe that a crime committed by anyone from the so-called free world in a socialist country need not be punished.

INTEREST IN COOPERATION WITH WESTERN FIRMS NOTED

AU271328 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 25 Sep 79 p 1 AU

["IK"-signed article in the column "A Current Topic": "Crossroads of World Technology"]

[Excerpts] There is no doubt that the Brno engineering fair is, because of its orientation and results, the most important undertaking of Czechoslovak foreign trade regarding fairs and exhibitions. The Kcs24.2 billion worth of commercial contracts concluded this year show that the fair actively aids the practical implementation of foreign trade's tasks during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. In addition, contracts worth more than Kcs2 billion were drafted, which means that the preliminary commercial result of the international engineering fair amounts to Kcs26.2 billion.

This year's fair underlined the inevitability of further developments in the fields of engineering cooperation and specialization. By 1 January 1979 our republic had concluded a total of 105 multilateral and 211 bilateral agreements on specialization and cooperation with CEMA members, most of them in the engineering sector. However, despite this indisputable progress, considerable untapped possibilities still exist in this sphere. [paragraph continues]

In developing production cooperation, we do not intend to confine ourselves to the socialist countries. So far we have concluded some 50 contracts with enterprises of advanced capitalist states, but the share of goods included in the overall engineering export is still insignificant in terms of value. At this year's fair a number of interesting negotiations were conducted in this respect that will help to further develop this cooperation. The Skodaexport, for instance, concluded an agreement with the Austrian firm Voest-Alpine on the preparation of a joint offer for the construction of the (Baiji) electric power plant in Iraq and conducted negotiations about possible cooperation with a West German firm in the sphere of thermal and nuclear powerstations and with the Swiss firm Sulzer.

OBSTACLES TO ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT DISCUSSED

AU261352 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 38 19 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Article by Jaroslav Kojzar: "Everyone at His Own Place"]

[Excerpts] Where are the causes of the problems that hamper our further advancement and frequently negatively influence the fulfillment of long-term plans? First of all, in managerial work, efficiency does not correspond to the needs of our national economy everywhere. There are still a number of executives who do not realize that the battle for the fulfillment of tasks is waged, above all, in the sphere of managerial work, from the ministries down to the management of the lowest level units. Considerable reserves also exist in supplier-consumer relations. Often the executives of an enterprise are not interested in the social damage that can result from their nonfulfillment of one delivery or another. If enterprises manifested more responsibility toward each other as suppliers, there would be fewer problems in the national economy as a whole.

The all-state seminar devoted to the tasks of mass political and agitation work in insuring the national economy plan, which was held in Kosice last week, discussed, among other things, the necessity to limit the untenable scope of today's production programs and to focus on production that guarantees efficiency. Too many people are still employed in unprofitable operations or workshops. Production in such operations results in losses of raw materials, energy and working activity. The 15th congress of our party and the Central Committee sessions have, after all, already pointed that out.

We know that we suffer from a manpower shortage. Yet we do not seek a solution everywhere by making use of the findings of science and technology, by introducing modern technologies and by improving labor organization. In many enterprises it will also be necessary to think about the overgrown administration, about the growing number of employees in the managerial apparatus. It is not exceptional that at places where they are looking for workers, the administrative and technical-economic posts are filled to the last man. There is a great deal of superfluous paperwork and other similar activities.

It is just as necessary to ponder the egalitarian tendencies in wages, remuneration and so forth. Same pay for same work, different pay for different work is a principle that is in keeping with the socialist concept of remuneration. Differentiated wages and bonuses are an important incentive to achieve better results. The opposite is just as true. Wherever there is leveling in remuneration one cannot expect much initiative.

Lately a considerable number of critical voices could be heard in various spheres of our economic life. Few of them were, regrettably, addressed to our own ranks.

Party organizations, too, must improve the quality of their work. It is not enough to adopt resolutions but it is also necessary to consistently control and see to the fulfillment of all tasks of communists. That is twice as true for those who are in charge of managing production, be it in a workshop, in a factory, enterprise or at the general directorate.

BRIEFS

IPU DELEGATION RETURNS--The delegation of the Czechoslovak group of the Interparliamentary Union [IPU] led by Dalibor Hanes, Federal Assembly deputy chairman and chairman of the Chamber of Nations, returned on 25 September from Caracas, Venezuela, where it had attended the 66th IPU conference. [Prague PRACE in Czech 26 Sep 79 p 3 AU]

VISITING BELGIAN POLITICIAN--Joris van Eynde, outstanding representative of the Belgian Socialist Party, state minister and Secretariat member of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation, arrived in the CSSR on 24 September for a visit of several days at the invitation of the CSSR Committee for European Security and Cooperation. He was met at the airport by Bohuslav Kucera, CSSR Federal Assembly chairman and chairman of the CSSR Committee for European Security and Cooperation. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Sep 79 p 2 AU]

DELEGATION TO DAMASCUS--A delegation of the Central Trade Union Council, led by L. Opatrny, department head in the council, left for Damascus on 24 September to attend the Seventh Congress of the International Conference of Arab Trade Unions, to be held 24-27 September. [Prague PRACE in Czech 25 Sep 79 p 3 AU]

NEW NUCLEAR POWERSTATION--Preparatory work is underway for the construction of a new nuclear powerstation in Mochovce near Levice in Western Slovakia. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 25 Sep 79 p 2 AU]

HARVEST RESULTS--In the west Slovak region, potatoes have been gathered from 2,091 hectares, that is, more than 37 percent; corn for silage from 72 percent of the acreage; corn for grain from only 905 hectares; and less than 25 percent of the sunflower crops has been harvested. In northern Moravia 51 percent of the potatoes have been gathered and two thirds of the harvest of corn for silage. Some 96 percent of winter barley has been sown. In southern Moravia, because of bad weather, only 20 percent of the potatoes have been harvested. About 70 percent of the planned acreage has been plowed for winter crops. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Sep 79 pp 1, 2 AU]

HARVEST IN SLOVAKIA--In west Slovakia sugar beets have been gathered from 2,085 hectares so far, which is 4.9 percent of the 42,110 hectares sown. In central Slovakia potatoes have been gathered from more than 50 percent of the 17,071 hectares of the region's potatoes fields. In Slovakia as a whole potatoes have already been harvested from some 20,000 hectares more than at the same time last year when only 14,426 hectares of potatoes fields were harvested by this date. There are, however, problems with the distribution, procurement and storage of potatoes. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 26 Sep 79 pp 1, 2 AU]

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION DRAWS COMMENT

AU271512 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[G. P. commentary: "General Task of Our Time"]

[Text] In the U.N. headquarters in New York, the general debate of the 34th General Assembly started on Monday. In the course of the 3-week deliberations almost 150 heads of delegations--among them the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and the GDR--will make statements of principle.

The extraordinary interest is best explained by the question of which this General Assembly centers: The securing of peace as the most important world political task of our time. In his annual report U.N. General Secretary Dr Kurt Waldheim emphasized the necessity of uniting all efforts for this purpose. The president of the 34th General Assembly, Tanzania's U.N. Ambassador Salim Ahmad Salim, and his predecessor in office, Colombian Foreign Minister Indalecio Lievano called the maintaining of world peace the outstanding cause of the United Nations and the greatest demand of the present.

The foreign policy of the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other countries of the socialist community has subscribed to that aim. It emanates from the character of our social order and corresponds with its ideal. The initiative to create the necessary guarantees for a peaceful present and future for the peoples has repeatedly emanated and continues to emanate from socialism. More than 100 proposals to this end have been submitted by the USSR alone since 1945, and constructive initiatives by the Soviet Union are being expected in this General Assembly, too. The GDR--as was affirmed by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on his arrival in New York--will contribute its share to support all efforts for effective disarmament measures, for the deepening of detente and the consolidation of international security.

This is all the more important since the international dispute over the question of war or peace has increased in fierceness. That is where opinions differ. The aggressive imperialist circles do not want to accept the changes in favor of detente. They react with increased rearmament to the constructive and successful peace policy of the Warsaw Pact states.

Some facts from the recent past: The NATO long-term program is being vigorously pursued. The U.S. armament budget for the coming year for the first time has crossed the $140 billion mark. The Carter administration has decided to build 200 MX intercontinental ballistic mobile missiles, at a cost of $33 billion. The Pentagon is currently preparing an intervention force numbering more than 100,000 men for the "swift deployment in various regions of the world."

For Western Europe, NATO plans provide the stationing of new long-range nuclear weapons systems, and operations by the aggressive pact in the "extended geographical area." The military-industrial complex in the FRG especially strongly advocates NATO's rearmament concept. The military and armament-related program pronounced by FRG imperialism not only includes the quantitative enlargement of the rearmament and war preparation effected so far, but it's implementation would lead to a qualitatively new level of the threat of peace in Europe and the entire world.

Nobody can overlook that this course conjures up serious dangers for the security on our planet. Imperialism in this context reveals itself in all blatancy as the principal enemy of mankind.

"It is only against the fierce resistance of its most aggressive circles, the arms dealers, the idolizers of profit, that peace can be enforced in a lasting way," said Erich Honecker last week at a meeting with Soviet soldiers. "This requires a long struggle and even greater energy to consolidate detente, in order to reach real progress in disarmament." The peoples expect from the UN General Assembly currently meeting in New York, that it will pay good service to the cause of peace.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS ARREST OF FRG SPY

AU271518 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Another Spy of FRG Secret Service Apprehended"]

[Text] GDR security organs apprehended redhanded a FRG citizen Heinz Juergen K., a member of the Bundeswehr for many years, while he carried out espionage assignments for the FRG secret service and detained him. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued.

'SOCIALIST INTELLIGENCE AGENT' MAX CLAUSEN DIES IN BERLIN

LD280230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1620 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--At Berlin's Central Cemetary at Friedrichsfelde on Thursday fellow fighters and friends paid their last respects to resistance fighter Max Christiansen-Clausen. Max Christiansen-Clausen died on 15 September at the age of 81. A memorial address paid particular tribute to his courage and devotion in the antifascist struggle.

He became a member of the KPD in 1927. As a socialist intelligence agent he rendered a significant contribution in the underground struggle against fascism in close cooperation with Dr Richard Sorge, the communist intelligence agent. After the victory of the Soviet Army, which for him meant freedom after years in a Japanese prison, Max Christiansen-Clausen played an active part in the democratic refashioning of Berlin and building socialism in the GDR. He played a particularly valuable part in the patriotic education of youth. He was holder of the Karl Max Order, the Red Banner Order of the USSR, and other high state and social distinctions.

Among those present at the memorial ceremony was Col Gen Erich Miele, minister of state security.

VERNER PAYS CONDOLENCE VISIT TO ALBANIAN EMBASSY

LD271316 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1235 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--SED Politburo member Paul Verner and Deputy Foreign Minister Herbert Krolikowski on Thursday paid a condolence visit to the Albanian embassy on the death of Hysni Kapo, member of the Politburo of the Albanian Workers Party on 23 September.

HONECKER GREETS YAR LEADER ON NATIONAL DAY

AU272033 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Unattributed Berlin dispatch: "Greetings to the YAR"]

[Text] On the national day of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR], the 17th anniversary of the 26 September revolution, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, conveyed cordial greetings and congratulations to Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president and commander in chief of the armed forces. The telegram expresses the certainty that "the traditional relations of friendship and mutual respect of many years between our two states and peoples will continue to develop in the future in our mutual interests."

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sent a congratulations telegram to 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, premier of the Yemen Arab Republic.

LIST OF NEW GENERALS, ADMIRALS ANNOUNCED

AU271520 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Erich Honecker promoted and appointed generals of the National People's Army and border troops: appointment decrees handed over at the premises of the GDR State Council on the 30th anniversary of the republic"]

[Excerpt] Major generals or rear admirals appointed among others were: Col Horst Sylla, commander of a formation of the ground forces of the National People's Army; Col Hans Suess, commander of the Officers' College of the Air Force-Air Defense Force, named after Franz Mehring of the National People's Army; Col Walter Tanner, commander of a formation of the GDR border troops; and navy Captain Klaus Kahnt, commander of a formation of the GDR People's Navy.

HERRMANN ATTENDS BERLIN AWARD CEREMONY 27 SEPTEMBER

LD280912 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1559 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--"During the 30th year of the GDR's existence Berlin is a convincing mirror of the development of our state and a center of attraction for visitors from all parts of the world." This was stated by SED politburo member Joachim Herrmann on the occasion of the award of the Patriotic Order of Merit in gold to the Berlin Bezirk Committee of the National Front. In the competition to beautify their city the efforts of Berliners put in during the past 8 months represent a value of M197 million. By the end of the year the value of their competition results will be five times the total for the entire GDR in 1954.

Herrmann added: "Socialist Berlin has been and continues to be created by the entire republic, and Berlin provides an impuse for our entire country. It is only natural, therefore, that the citizens should be proud of their capital and be conscious of their duty in developing Berlin into our socialist metropolis."

GRUENEBERG, HAGER, JAROWINSKY PRESENT AWARDS TO ENTERPRISES

LD272202 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1855 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Workers in enterprises in all parts of the GDR economy today received banners of honor from the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the FDGB National Executive for exemplary achievements in the competition movement on the GDR's 30th anniversary.

Also today, new production plants were handed over, an example being at the Spindel- und Spinnfluegelfabrik Neudorf in the ore mountains, which produces accessories for the textile machinery production of the GDR, the Soviet Union, the CSSR and Poland. The successes of the over 8,000 workers of the Brandenburg steel and rolling mill were praised by SED Politburo member Gerhard Grueneberg whenhanding over a banner of honor. Each third ton of steel smelted in the GDR comes from the Brandenburg works. At a meeting at the Dresden Central Institute of Solid-State Physics and Materials Science of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR, Politburo member Kurt Hager presented the banner of honor. The scientists here are working closely together with industrial enterprises. In the afternoon, a new laboratory was opened at the Dresden Institute for Microelectronics.

Werner Jarowinsky, candidate member of the SED Politburo, presented a banner of honor to the miners of the "Werra" potash enterprise in Merkers/Rhoen (Suhl Bezirk), awarding it for consistently high competition movement achievements. The over 8,000 miners have, since the beginning of this year, produced an additional 10,000 tons of high-quality potash fertilizer, meeting their obligation 1.5 days ahead of schedule.

HONECKER MEETS WITH DFD DELEGATION IN BERLIN 27 SEPTEMBER

LD272348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1928 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, Erich Honecker, in Berlin today received a delegation of the German Democratic Women's League [DFD] led by its chairman Ilse Thiele.

In the course of a lengthy friendly conversation the members of the DFD delegation spoke of their successful activities in the residential areas. The openminded encounter provided an opportunity for reviewing past and current events and for talking about new projects. Erich Honecker mentioned the film series "Arisen From Ruins". Anybody, he said, who helped to clear up the ruins of the war, who remembers the hard-working rubble-clearing women will appreciate the great constructive effort made in the GDR. This film series brought home to everybody, and especially to young people, what the GDR is today: A flourishing socialist state in which people feel secure. The DFD has made a decisive contribution in this respect. After all, Erich Honecker added, the 1.4 million members of the organization are a decisive force and its influence has increased during every stage of social development. The activities of the DFD and its initiatives for the solution of many questions in accordance with local requirements have contributed considerably to the prosperity of the people. Erich Honecker's guests agreed with him when he said that especially at present--when in enterprizes and institutions everywhere thanks are being extended to the collectives for their outstanding achievements in the socialist competition and the best among them are being awarded banners of honor--the great confidence of the working class, the cooperative peasants, the members of the intelligencia, men, women and youngsters in their state and their ties with the party of the working class can be felt everywhere.

The great people's movement in advance of the 30th anniversary is an expression of a living socialist democracy and the firm resolve to take part with ones best effort and ability in the continued fashioning of the advanced socialist society. Erich Honecker directed the attention of the members of the delegation to such milestones of economic development as the constant increase in the national income, which 30 years ago amounted to only m22 billion and in 1979 will reach about M170 billion. Out of ruins there has indeed developed a national economy of which one can be proud. The GDR has developed into one of the 10 strongest industrial countries in the world. "Our country enjoys great prestige."

This is illustrated by the GDR committees which have been set up on the occasion of the 30th anniversary in nearly all countries. If the world pays such attention to the GDR, which was a result of the historic victory of the USSR in the Great Patriotic War and a successful postwar development, this is also due to the fact that the popular masses in the various countries have asserted and achieved the GDR's recognition against the opposition of the imperialist states. It is a matter of pride for everybody that for the GDR's birthday such good friends should come to us as Leonid Brezhnev, who will lead the party and government delegation of the USSR. Erich Honecker recalled his meeting with L.I. Brezhnev in the Crimea and his words on accepting the invitation: The GDR is our common cause. Delegations of the other fraternal socialist countries and delegations linked by friendship with the GDR will be in Berlin for 7 October.

It is clear, Erich Honecker told the women, that the peoples who have twice been attacked from German soil are glad to know that in the heart of Europe there exists a socialist state of workers and peasants. At the same time this is an expression of their realization that the GDR has made and continues to make a great contribution to the preservation and safeguarding of peace. "During all these years we have received solidarity and given solidarity in return," Erich Honecker added. "It is that which makes the name of the GDR so attractive throughout the world. We all are rightly proud, therefore, to be citizens of the GDR." It is the GDR's historic mission to see to it that war will never again be launched from German soil. It is also our historic duty to continue to strengthen the socialist society according to the decisions of the party congress.

In this context the talk turned to the unity of economic and social policy, which Erich Honecker stressed must be safeguarded, and at a time of rising raw material prices this is not easy.

We are of the opinion, Erich Honecker said, that the exact implementation of the decisions of the Central Committee, especially of the 10th meeting of the Central Committee, definitely offers the possibility of solving those questions which come to the fore as a result of objective developments. This means achieving by various measures, especially by rationalization, an increase in labor productivity which will enable us to safeguard the successes achieved in the implementation of the social policy program, and continuing to raise step-by-step the material and cultural living standards of the people, especially of the working class. We take the view that the great initiative, the creative energy of the working people to raise labor productivity can solve the questions which cannot be solved by a general price increase.

Erich Honecker referred to his Dresden speech at the opening of the 1977-78 party schooling year and at the discussion with the first Kreis secretaries in February 1978 and the line mapped out therein.

This means that as in the past we continue to pursue, in conjunction with the increasing efficiency of our national economy, the aim of safeguarding goods for basic requirements in the widest sense of the term, including services, rents and so forth at stable prices. As regards the supply of goods, we will also continue to pay attention to the increased demand for high quality goods at the intermediate and higher price level. At the same time it is clear that supply at the lower price levels will remain unchanged. It is equally clear that for new products of higher use of values a corresponding price will be fixed. After all, wages will continue to rise corresponding to the increase in labor productivity.

Those present received with great pleasure the news that Friday's editions of the papers will publish the joint decision of the SED Central Committee, the FDGB Central Executive and the GDR Council of Ministers regarding the raising of minimum and other pensions.

The secretary general of the SED Central Committee told his guests the likely base figures and rates of increase to be included in the draft plan now under preparation, referred to the undiminished continuation of the housing construction program, and gave an interesting account of the development and application of such means of rationalization as microelectronics.

The talk turned repeatedly to favorable and growing foreign trade relations and especially to the close economic integration with the USSR. Erich Honecker described the new agreement on economic-technical cooperation with the USSR, which will be presented for signature in the next few days, as the most extensive agreement so far.

Much space was devoted to questions of daily life and the growing cultural and material requirements. The range of subjects mentioned by Erich Honecker in this context extended from the greater demands made by the housing construction program on the furniture and textile industries, manufacturers of lamps, and so forth to the growing demand for spares necessitated by the extensive use of technical consumer goods. "There is nothing finer for a communist than striving to make peoples' lives more beautiful," Erich Honecker said.

The GDR is a country where children are welcome. This was borne out by the large number of births. He added in this context how much pleasure it gives him to be with his grandchildren. "We must preserve peace also for the rising generation; for this we are ready to live, to work and to fight so that what we all have created jointly in 30 years of socialist constructive effort for the benefit of the people will never be destroyed." He wished the DFD activists much success in the future.

STATE SECRETARY INTERVIEWED ON NEW ENERGY SAVING MEASURES

AU271055 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[ADN interview with State Secretary Heinz Ziergiebel in Berlin, date unspecified: "Using Energy Rationally and Economically"]

[Text] Berlin--Details of the decision of the GDR Council of Ministers of the rational use and economizing of electric energy, heating, and fuels in the economy and on the elimination of energy waste already in 1979 were expounded on by State Secretary Heinz Ziergiebel, head of the Council of Ministers working group for the rational use of energy and secretary of the Central Energy Commission, in an ADN interview.

Question: What are the reasons for the decision by the Council of Ministers on the rational use of energy?

Answer: Just as anywhere in the world, in the GDR, too, expenditures on energy supply are on the rise. This is true of both imports and the extraction of our crude brown coal. As against 1971, prices for oil have risen tenfold on the capitalist markets; and have about doubled for hard coal.

For the development of the GDR's energy base, about one third of all industrial investments have been used in the past for the development of the GDR's energy infrastructure. It is in the interest of a proportional and dynamic development of the economy and of the development of the people's living conditions not to let these expenditures grow further. This is only possible by way of a rational use of energy, which is increasingly becoming a decisive factor for the safeguarding of the energy demands of the population and the economy. Last winter's experience has also shown that the guarantees for a stable energy supply must be stepped up in extreme weather conditions.

Despite the fact that in the wake of the decisions of the eighth and ninth SED congresses the specific consumption of consumer energy--that is to say solid fuels, gas, heat etc.--has been lowered by an annual average 4.7 percent and the specific consumption of electrical energy by 3.2 percent; these results are not enough. With a view to the reserves at hand, the experience in the saving of energy of all kinds and the prevention of waste, there are further possibilities of a markedly greater dimension. Economic calculations show that for many rationalization measures for lowering energy consumption, the flow-back period for the means expended is less than 2 years. The additional supply of energy would in many instances burden the economy more, and the flow-back period often amounts to 15 years and more.

Question: From your answer one could deduce that this is a long-term task. But the decision calls for extensive energy savings and the elimination of energy waste as early as the last 3 months of 1979.

Answer: Already at the 10th meeting of the Central Committee, Comrade Erich Honecker pointed out with all urgency the fact that it is a fundamental problem of the socialist economy to carefully handle the goods at our disposal. But he also stressed that such valuable things as electric energy, heat and fuels are often squandered. On the one hand, more is consumed than is necessary, on the other hand shutdowns in production cause considerable economic disruptions, this must and can be changed.

In line with this demand the adopted measures are aimed at insuring even in the coming winter that by stopping any waste of energy supplies of power and heat to the population, schools, health institutions and other social consumers are safeguarded.

Question: What are the possibilities for handling thermal energy in an even more rational way?

Answer: Thermal energy accounts for a 35 percent share in the overall energy consumption of the republic. It annually consumes an energy amount corresponding to roughly 100 million tons of crude brown coal. Exceeding fixed room temperatures by only one degree [centigrade] makes the consumption of thermal energy rise by about 5 percent. This corresponds to an amount of crude brown coal of almost 5 million tons, that is to say 7 working days for the miners in our strip mines. In terms of fuel oil, it corresponds to 1 million tons.

For this reason the decision fixes differentiated room temperatures for buildings and installations, following customary international guidelines. [paragraph continues]

For storage hangars for example, these are 10-12 degree centigrade, for production rooms where work is carried out mainly in a sitting position combined with light manual work, 18-20 degrees, for production facilities where work involves physical movement or is carried out in a standing position, 12-16 degrees, for commercial facilities (without storage rooms) 18 degrees for offices, schools, catering facilities, clubs, theaters, etc 19-20 degrees, and for apartments 19-21 degrees. During the night hours, heating for apartments and social buildings will be reduced. For preschools and medical installations as well as for homes and sanatoriums special regulations are provided. For buildings where the rooms are used at different times, such as administrative offices and schools, heating circuits are necessary which make it possible to differentiate the heating of individual rooms. Hot water is to be supplied at a temperature of 45 degrees centigrade.

All this requires the orderly maintenance of heating equipment, the swift repair of defects and the correct adjustment and maintenance of the plants.

Question: What share does the use of electrical energy for the lighting of our streets, squares and buildings account for?

Answer: During the peak winter months, the lighting of our cities and communities, enterprises, installations and households requires about 20 percent of our power plant capacity. This correspondents to about the performance of the large scale power plant of Boxberg. Even last winter many citizens proposed not to waste energy in lighting and to do away with excessive lighting. The one way to achieve this is the lowering of the general lighting of rooms in favor of work-place related light sources. In this way, in a press hall of the VEB Sachsenring Zwickau enterprise alone, energy costs have been lowered by M60,000 per year through the better lighting of working places.

The consumption of electrical energy for street lighting, too, must be reduced, taking into account traffic density and the different locations of streets and squares. Dimmers should be used increasingly, especially on construction sites and open air storage areas as well as for corridor and staircase lighting.

Question: What effects does electrical heating equipment have on the energy balance?

Answer: In our experience, with outside temperatures below the freezing point the demand for electrical energy for room heating rises by about 90 megawatts per degree centigrade. Thus direct electrical heating on all construction sites, in administrative offices, and social and commercial facilities should be replaced as soon as possible by district heating, the use of heating equipment using solid fuels, or by the operation of electrical night storage heaters. Under no circumstances may the electrical heating plants be used during the peak consumption hours.

Question: In a number of countries, fuel-saving measures have been adopted in view of the worldwide energy situation. What consequences should we draw at present in our republic?

Answer: First of all, fuels must be used sparingly and rationally in all branches of the economy and social life. Carburetor and diesel fuel is almost exclusively produced from imported oil. In the past, the demand for carburetor fuels has risen annually by about 5 percent. Transport and traffic, agriculture, forestry the foodstuffs industry as well as building construction account for an especially large share of fuel consumption. Travel without cargo and inadequate use of transport space must be prevented everywhere. This requires a higher level of managing these transports. [paragraph continues]

The rational handling of fuels is to be safeguarded by the consistent application of fuel consumption norms and the strict observance of fixed maximum speed limits. With a Wartburg W-50 car, for example, exceeding the fixed speed limit by only 10 kilometers per hour leads to an additional fuel consumption of about 25-30 percent. For this reason, intensified controls over the observance of the maximum speed limits for trucks, buses and small trucks not only promotes better traffic safety, but also the rational use of fuel. Measures to improve the flow of road traffic in the cities and thus save fuel are also necessary.

Question: What measures are provided for in the decision for an even more rational use of solid fuels in the economy?

Answer: Already this summer, the government adopted measures according to which solid fuels, especially brown coal briquets and high-grade hard coal must be used as rationally as possible, losses due to storage must be prevented, fuel consumption norms revised, fine hard coal used on an increasing scale and an optimal management of the fuel consumption of enterprises secured. The best experiences in these fields must be speedily disseminated. All these are essential prerequisites to secure fuel supplies for the coming winter. The decision also decrees that enterprises and installations transgressing the energy contingent provided for them must in the future pay the tenfold price for the amount of energy used in excess of the plan.

Question: What urgent tasks must now be fulfilled by the state leaders?

Answer: The most important thing is that each state leader in the economy and the other social fields fix the concrete measures for the consistent fulfilment of the decision and organize and monitor its implementation. At the same time, the concrete conditions must be taken into account everywhere and mere formal action must be avoided. This involves taking into account and encouraging proposals, ideas and criticism by the working people directed against any wasting of energy and opening up possibilities for energy saving.

The preparation and implementation of the measures adopted by the government will be strictly controlled by the main energy inspectorate and the bezirk inspectorates.

BRIEFS

LECTURER IN VIETNAM--Tho Huu, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party, on Monday [24 September] received Heinz Puder, deputy chief of the SED Central Committee Department for Propaganda, and Dr Harry Nick from the SED Central Committee Academy for Social Sciences, who are lecturing in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, for a friendly talk which was also attended by GDR ambassador Klaus Zorn. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Sep 79 p 2 AU]

WORKSHOPS IN VIETNAM--Out of the 73 workshops handed over so far in Vietnam, 37 are specialized in the repair of technical consumer goods such as watches, television and radio sets, tape recorders, sewing machines, electrical gadgets and two-wheel vehicles. Thirty-one workshops were established for the production of consumer goods such as men and women's outer garments, toys, furniture, school exercise books or leather goods. [East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 25 Sep 79 p 5 AU]

SOVIET CULTURAL DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 27 SEPTEMBER

LD272127 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 27 (MTI)--Yuriy Barabash, the first deputy culture minister of the Soviet Union, left Budapest on Thursday at the end of his official visit at the head of a cultural delegation. Invited by Hungarian Culture Minister Imre Pozsgay, the delegation stayed in Hungary from September 21 to 27.

The Soviet cultural delegation conducted talks with its hosts about timely issues of Hungarian-Soviet cultural relations, about cultural workplan of the two countries for the 1981-85 period, and about the preparation for the forthcoming session of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Cultural Cooperation.

PUJA LEAVES FOR UN SESSION 26 SEPTEMBER

LD261850 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 26 (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja today left for New York to attend the 34th session of the UN General Assembly.

GREECE'S KARAMANLIS TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT

LD261858 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 26 (MTI)--Invited by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of the Republic of Greece, is to pay an official visit to Hungary in the coming days.

FRENCH TU DELEGATION ARRIVES, MET BY GASPAR

LD262034 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 26 (MTI)--Invited by the CCTU Presidium, a delegation of CGT led by Secretary-General Georges Seguy arrived in Hungary today. The representatives of the French sister-organisation were met at Ferihegy Airport by Sandor Gaspar, secretary-general of CCTU, and by members of the CCTU secretariat.

During the day the talks between the two delegations started in Budapest. They exchanged views about the relations of the two countries' trade unions, timely international issues of the trade union movement, the state of preparations for the 3rd European Trade Union Conference to be held in Geneva early October and discussed the agenda of that confernce.

KADAR RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO LAOS

LD272122 Budapest MTI in English 1757 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 27 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Dr. Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, speaker of Parliament, today received Janos Zegnal, Hungary's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Lao People's Democratic Republic, who will shortly occupy his post there.

ANTAL APRO OPENS PARLIAMENT'S AUTUMN SESSION

LD261658 Budapest MTI in English 1118 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 26 (MTI)--The 1979 autumn session of Hungarian Parliament opened in Budapest on Wednesday. Seated in the chamber were Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Gyorgy Aczel, Bela Bizku, Jeno Fock, Sandor Gaspar, Istvan Huszar, Karoly Nemeth, Miklos Ovari, members of the HSWP Political Committee, Janos Brutyo, chairman of the HSWP Central Control Committee, and furthermore the secretaries of the Central Committee. Present were the members of the government and the heads of the diplomatic corps of Budapest.

The session was opened by Antal Apro, member of the HSWP Political Committee, speaker of Parliament. Thereafter, Parliament approved the report of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic concerning the work performed since the summer session and decided on the session's agenda, including:

1. The health minister's report on the implementation of the Health Act II, of 1972.

2. A report by the chairman of the Central People's Control Committee on people's control activities.

3. Interpellations.

Following this, Health Minister Dr. Emil Schultheisz read his report, according to the agenda adopted.

MAROTHY ENDS VISIT TO SZABOLCS COUNTY

LD272211 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Laszlo Marothy has ended his 2-day visit to Szabolcs County. The party Politburo member and first secretary of the Kisz Central Committee took part at Nyiregyhaza in the session of the Szabolcs County Party Executive Committee and met county leaders of the youth organization. At Baja he visited the Rakoczi Ferenc producer cooperative and at Mateszalka he was briefed on the work of the apple producing farm.

OFFICIALS STRIPPED OF PARTY MEMBERSHIP

Budapest PARTELET in Hungarian No 9, 79 pp 69-70 WA

[Text] At its 18 June session the Central Control Committee of the MSZMP expelled Mihaly Bartolak, deputy director of SZOVOSZ National Federation of Cooperatives from the party and recommended that legal action be taken against him. As a result of this, he was discharged from his position on a disciplinary basis. The most severe party punishment and the measures following it taken by the SZOVOSZ Council were necessary because the above individual had behaved in a manner unworthy of a communist leader. He abused the power invested in him, inflicted loss on socialist property and caused serious political, material and moral damage. For a long time Mihaly Bartolak carried out his job successfully. After a while, however, he became ever more forgetful of what was expected of communist leaders. He disposed of cooperative property as though he owned it. [paragraph continues]

He demanded illegal advantages and gifts for himself and his friends from the various AFESZ's [General Consumer and Marketing Cooperatives]. The heads of the Berettyoujfalu and Gyongyos AFESZ's acceded to his demands in a servile manner. If something caught Mihaly Bartolak's fancy, they loaded it into his car without expecting to be paid. Those who accompanied him on his field tours, his friends, also received valuable gifts.

Besides this, he demanded other services for himself and others for his grandiose style of living. He became an uninhibited man leading a drunken, immoral, scandalous private life, and he used public funds to cover the cost of this. Even the bills for his Budapest parties were paid by the provincial AFESZ's. His various bills were charged to spoilage or concealed in other ways. The heads of the Berettyoujfalu and Gyongyos AFESZ's are seriously guilty in all these matters, and they have been expelled from the party and legal action has been initiated against them.

To those willing to collaborate with him, Bartolak gave all kinds of gifts and favors ranging from illegal use of cars, unwarranted study tours abroad to bonuses several times a year. He tried to put everyone under obligation to him on the principle that "one favor deserves another." He intimidated those around him and threatened them with his "high connections." Although the supervisory organs were not unaware of his unworthy behavior and life style, they are most guilty of permitting him to continue it without punishment for a long time. They justified this by claiming that the cooperative movement "needed this type of manager." Obviously this lack of principle is intolerable and contrary to the cadre principles of the party.

The MSZMP is publicizing this flagrant case before the communists so that it will serve as a lesson to everyone who has attained a position of leadership through the confidence of the people. It should also be a lesson to those who, as communists, are responsible for what goes on around them and whose duty it is to prevent abuses, uncritical obsequiousness and petty overbearingness.

The cooperative movement and the many thousands of its honest members perform important work which merits the appreciation of the economy and the population. This appreciation and recognition obligates the leaders and workers of the movement to keep business under tighter surveillance, to manage it more systematically, and, last but not least, to consistently abide by socialist moral-political norms.

ROUNDUP OF AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION PUBLISHED

Fall Crops Promising

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Sep 79 p 1 WA

[Excerpts] Pal Romany, Minister of Agriculture and Food states that agriculture uses 'around 50 billion forints' worth of fodder which, on the whole equals the cost of the nation's energy consumption. This fact should be an added incentive for quick utilization of reserves in livestock feeding. According to deputy minister Jeno Vancsa, fall crops will ripen 8-10 days earlier than usual this year which will permit earlier harvesting. In the course of three months it will be necessary to attend to the harvesting of 22-23 million tons of crops and three million tons of their byproducts; furthermore, fruit must be picked from 88,000 hectares of orchard and 169,000 hectares of vineyard. [paragraph continues]

Preparations must be made for seeding 1.7 million hectares, applying fertilizer to four million hectares. Fall plowing must be completed on 2.4 million hectares. The economy's tremendous demand for grainfodder is making it necessary to harvest one quarter of the corn sown as silage-- which can produce good kernels in many places-- as fully mature corn in addition to the 1.36 million hectares regular corn.

The prospects for sugar beets are good. This year the area sown to sunflower exceeds that of last year by 70,000 hectares. Harvesting of this crop is progressing well, and outlook is encouraging insofar as yields are concerned. The area planted to potatoes is 14,000 hectares less than in 1978 and yield will be lower than last year's record. Sowing of wheat should be completed no later than 25 October.

Plans, Achievements

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 Sep 79 pp 1, 7 WA

[Excerpts] Addressing a meeting convened on 12 September to discuss the fall agricultural situation, Dr Pal Romany, minister, greeted participants who included Deputy Premier Dr Gyula Szeker, Antal Kovacs, head of the Department of Industry, Agriculture and Transport of the Central Committee of the MSZMP, and Dr Bela Czimbalmos, first secretary or the National Council of Producer Cooperatives. Romany stated that certain branches of agriculture such as horticulture and animal husbandry have been developing more rapidly than planned while in others, such as field crop production as a whole development has been less. In the case of the latter, grain yields were 14 percent lower, but the government counted on this shortfall as early as last May and took certain measures to offset it. However, rational use of fodder is most important. The minister approved the action of the council of Vas County which withdrew government support from two cooperatives on the grounds that they had been making excessive and wasteful use of fodder for an extended period. The production structure has improved; imports have been handled sensibly on the whole, and production of certain unprofitable products such as eggs has been quickly curtailed.

Speaking of animal husbandry, Jeno Vancsa said that there would be no problems in providing fodder. Over the past eight months there has been an increase in the herd of livestock of cattle, cows, especially those raised on private farms. Construction of new stables is lagging because of lack of material, therefore animals should be quartered in stables on private plots. Two measures have been adopt to bring about a more favorable ration of livestock: as of the first of November, hogs will be purchased at a lower weight, and incentives for heavier beef cattle will be discontinued on the first of December. However, higher prices will be paid for beef cattle of export quality. Although there are more poultry products than planned, the quality of broilers is unsatisfactory. Bulk purchasing organs should not conclude contracts with chicken farms at which specific fodder utilization indices are low.

The harvesting of apples has begun. Of the produce destined for export, three quarters are of prime quality. Farms producing inferior fruit will be excluded from export transactions.

Barley Sowing, Sugar Beet Shipment

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 18 Sep 79 pp 1, 4 WA

[Excerpts] The sowing of winter barley has begun in several regions, and more and more parts of the country are reporting the harvesting of sugar beets and the beginning of the vintage. The dry, sunny weather of the past few days favors the ripening of the grapes so that vineyards are waiting till grapes reach their peak of flavor before beginning to harvest them.

By Monday most southern parts of the country had begun lifting sugar beets. To cope with deliveries, the Szeged directorate of MAV [the Hungarian State Railways] has put special trains for shipping beets into service in the five southern counties.

The first five carloads of sugar beets were delivered to the factories in Szolnok and Hatvan from Bacsk-Kiskun, Bekes and Csongrad counties. In the immediate future MAV will ship an average of 250 carloads of beets daily from this area to the processing centers. This year 90 percent of all sugar beets will be shipped directly to the factories by special trains. In Szolnok County beets from 700 hecares had been lifted by the beginning of the week.

In Bekes County combines are picking corn from 118,000 hectares. Most of the silo corn has already been harvested. However, most counties are only now beginning to harvest the corn.

BRIEFS

ALUMINUM AGREEMENT WITH USSR--Budapest, September 26--as a result of the Hungarian-Soviet Alum Earth-Aluminium Agreement, the production of the Hungarian aluminium industry increased fourfold, compared with 1960 figures. Currently, 65 percent of the country's metal aluminium comes from the Soviet Union. This was announced at the closing meeting of the international conference arranged on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of Hungarian-Soviet scientific-technical cooperation held at Szekesfehervar on Wednesday. It was noted that within 17 years 1.2 million tons of metal aluminium was delivered from the Soviet Union to Hungary in return for 2.4 million tons of alum earth. From 1980 onwards the Hungarian industry gets back from the Soviet Union annually 330,000 tons of aluminium. One of the major aspects of the long-range agreement is that by every single ton of smelted aluminium the Hungarian people's economy may save 14.5 thousand kilowatt electric energy. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD]

SED AKTIVISTS VISIT--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a party worker delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Klaus Haubold, head of a subsection of the Central Committee's agricultural department, visited our country between 17 and 21 September. The delegation, which studied aspects of the application of scientific and technical achievements in agriculture, was received by Antal Kovacs, member and head of a department of the Central Committee. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Sep 79 p 4 AU]

WOJTASEK ACTIVITIES AT UN SESSION REPORTED

Meeting With Gromyko, Others

LD271326 Warsaw PAP in English 0928 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, 26 Sep, PAP--Poland's Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek, chairman of the Polish delegation to the 34th UN General Assembly session, held a meeting here today with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. In cordial atmosphere, the sides discussed current international and bilateral issues.

Minister Wojtaszek also held talks with foreign ministers: Oskar Fischer of the GDR, Yeoryios Rallis of Greece, Paavo Vayrynen of Finland, Knut Frydenlund of Norway and Micheal O'Kennedy of Ireland.

Meeting With Session Chairman

LD271331 Warsaw PAP in English 1318 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, 27 Sep, PAP--Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek, head of the Polish delegation to the 34th session of the U.N. General Assembly, paid a visit to the chairman of the session Salim A. Salim. The talks focused on current international problems included in the agenda of the session.

BABIUCH MEETS WITH VISITING GDR PUBLIC EDUCATION MINISTER

LD272128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] GDR Public Education Minister Margot Honecker is now on a visit to Poland at the invitation of Jozef Tejchma, PZPR Politburo member and minister of education and training. Today, Margot Honecker was received by Edward Babiuch, PZPR Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee. Problems concerning the further development of cooperation between the two countries, particularly in education, were discussed at the meeting.

Also today, talks on further cooperation in education were conducted in the Ministry of Education and Training.

Margot Honecker also took part in the opening of an exhibition entitled "Socialist School of the GDR."

GIEREK VISITS RZESZOW REGION 27 SEPTEMBER

LD272136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, is in the Rzeszow region today. In the company of the region's administrators, he visited the sugar plant being constructed in Ropczyce--the largest project of its kind in Poland and one of the most modern in the CEMA countries.

Edward Gierek then visited the front-ranking animal rearing center in (?Gora Ropczycka) and also the largest Polish plant producing filters for diesel engines in Sedziszow Malopolski.

Edward Gierek also visited a fruit processing factory in Rzeszow which is known as a producer of preserves for children.

The first secretary of the party Central Committee highly assessed the work of the factory; thanks to the efforts of the workforce many products have obtained a quality mark and the variety is constantly growing.

Edward Gierek also met the executive of the voivodship party committee in Rzeszow. Problems concerning further socioeconomic development of the region were discussed.

JAGIELSKI ATTENDS RADOM PLENUM ON WINTER PREPAREDNESS

LD280233 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Plenary meetings of the voivodship party committees were held today in Ostroleka, Radom, Sieradz and Tarnobrzeg. The Radom Plenum assessed the state of preparedness for winter in this voivodship. The meeting was attended by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and deputy premier.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES RETIRING GENERAL CHOCHA

AU262150 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 25 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Text] On 24 September Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, received Maj Gen Boleslaw Chocha, who is retiring for health reasons. Also present were Gen Jozef Urbanowicz, vice minister of national defense and the minister's deputy for general affairs; Gen Florian Siwicki, vice minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces; Gen Jozef Kaminski, commandant of the General Staff Academy; and Maj Gen Dr Zygmunt Zielinski, chief of the Cadres Department of the Ministry of National Defense.

During the meeting Army Gen W. Jaruzelski thanked Maj Gen Boleslaw Chocha for his long and dedicated military service and his great contribution to the development of the Polish People's Armed Forces. At the same time, he wished the general personal happiness and every personal success in his further scientific and social activity to help strengthen the country's defense.

MAGAZINE COMMENTS ON CURRENT PRC ECONOMIC POLICY

LD261802 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Sep, PAP--It turned out that so far the team led by Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping failed to meet expectations of putting the nation's economy in order. This is why a new period of 'regulation' of China's economic development was decreed, wrote the Polish CZAS weekly referring to decisions taken by the second session of China's parliament.

This year's economic plan calls for a slower growth in almost all domains, the weekly continued. The plan mirrors the main features of the country's situation. Tight budget led to austerity policies, financial limitations forced cuts in investment programmes even in those fields where they are most needed (e.g. power generation).

Despite these measures, calculations made by outside experts on the basis of official statistics made public during the session for the first time in twenty years suggest that the new, less demanding targets may prove equally unattainable as the original ones. Apart from economic and social realities disfavouring fast progress, the reason also lies in frequently inflated statistics.

In its concluding remarks, the Polish weekly observes:

This October will mark the 30th anniversary of foundation of the People's Republic of China. The record of these three decades is full of deep contradictions. The Communist Party of China, dominated by its leader Mao Zedong and his nationalistic ideology, implemented his voluntaristic policies. In the economic and social spheres, despite undisputed achievements scored thanks to the discipline and labouriousness of the Chinese nation, no coherent strategy of development was worked out. It was substituted with abrupt shifts and 'leaps' resulting in a gigantic waste of the capabilities of the nation.

That is why the scepticism and indifference with which the majority of the Chinese receive the newest plans of the present ruling team are fully justified. Also this latest version of the policy of four modernizations is not free from excessive optimism and errors typical of Mao's economic concepts. The stress on development of military potential was also retained at the expense of civilian programmes which could have stabilized the economy and improved the standards of living. The latest shift in economic policy is nothing more than the acknowledgment by the state leadership of hard economic realities, before the Chinese people had even a chance to taste the fruits of modernization decreed earlier.

BRIEFS

DEMOCRATIC PARTY VISITS NETHERLANDS--A delegation of the Democratic Party, including Piotr Stefanski, vice chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee, and Andrzej Ratajewski, Central Committee member and head of the Presidium Department, has visited the Netherlands for 4 days at the invitation of the Radical Political Party (PRF). The delegation had talks with the political and parliamentary leaders of the Radical Political Party and with other parliamentary and state officials of the Netherlands. [Warsaw TRUBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Sep 79 p 2 AU]

LITHUANIAN MINISTER VISITS--Antanas Rimkus, minister of education of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, who is visiting Poland at the invitation of the Polish minister of education and upbringing, will tour Warsaw, Kielce and Krakow where he will meet with education officials and schoolchildren. On 25 September A. Rimkus was received by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, PZPR Politburo member and vice premier, to discuss Polish-Soviet cooperation. Jozef Tejchma, PZPR Politburo member and minister of education and upbringing, was present. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Sep 79 p2 AU]

ELECTRON ACCELERATOR COMMISSIONED--A new electron accelerator has been built and commissioned at the nuclear research institute at Swierk near Warsaw. The accelerator has been built in cooperation with the French firm Compangie Generale de Radiologie. [Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD]

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED BY SWISS DAILY

AU270930 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Sep 79 pp 1, 6 AU

[Interview granted by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Dr Paul Schaffroth, editor in chief of the Berne daily DER BUND, in Bucharest on 20 September]

[Text] Question: Romania's independent attitude is greatly appreciated in Switzerland. Esteemed Mr President, what are the main goals of Romania's foreign policy, and what are the results of its policy as to the development of political, economic and scientific-technical relations with other countries, consolidation of its international position, and increasing its prestige in the world?

Answer: Romania bases its international activities on the need to develop relations with all states, regardless of social system. Naturally, within this framework, we devote special attention to our relations with all the socialist countries, and we are expanding our relations with the developing countries. At the same time, we are expanding our cooperation with the developed capitalist countries and with all the other states in the world, regardless of their social system. We proceed from the need to assert the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutually advantageous cooperation, and renunciation of the use or threat of force in relations with all states.

We believe that one should keep in sight the fact that for a long time to come there will exist countries with different social systems, and hence, relations of mutually advantageous cooperation must be developed in all areas; these relations should exclude the use or threat of force from international life.

Thus, we believe that Romania has indeed attained considerable results in this respect. Currently, Romania has diplomatic and economic relations with over 140 countries. We place special emphasis on developing economic exchanges and production sharing, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation. I must state that we have good results in this respect. I believe that precisely because Romania is promoting a policy of equality and national independence, of detente and peace, its prestige in the world has increased. This has also created favorable conditions for continuously expanding our cooperation with all states.

Question: In the light of Romania's general foreign policy guidelines, please present for our readers and for the Swiss public your country's position on disarmament in general, and on limiting and halting the arms race, from a quantitative, and especially from a qualitative viewpoint.

Answer: Romania advocates a policy of general disarmament, and primarily nuclear disarmament. We believe that military spending and stockpiles of conventional and nuclear weaponary have reached such proportions that they constitute a very grave threat for both the socioeconomic development of each country, and for international peace and security. Hence, we believe that every possible effort should be made to halt the arms race, to begin reducing military expenditures, and to allocate the funds thus made available for the development of each country, in particular for social requirements and for permitting greater aid for the poorly developed countries. [paragraph continues]

We believe that foreign troops should be withdrawn from the territory of other states, foreign military bases should be dismantled, and in the final analysis, the military blocs should be abolished, as they constitute an anachronism in international life. Thus, the existing arms stockpiles should be gradually reduced--on the basis, of course, of appropriate agreements and of appropriate international control--beginning, naturally, with nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction.

We do not hold a simplistic view of the situation. We know that disarmament measures can only be implemented if the security and independence of each country is secured, and that the balance of forces must not be thrown out of balance, as long as armies and military forces continue to exist. The implementation of these measures requires the conclusion of appropriate international agreements and the establishment of control measures; it also means that the states, the governments and the people must be determined to put an end to the policy of force and war, and to promote a genuine policy of detente and peace.

Question: Romania's position on the Middle East situation and its active contribution to promoting the idea of a peaceful settlement of the conflict are well known. In view of this role, Mr President, what is your opinion on the chances of a lasting peace between Egypt and Israel, and of a general peace in the Middle East?

Answer: Romania has been and is in favor of a general settlement, which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, and to solving the Palestinian problem on the basis of that people's right to self-determination and to having their own independent state. We believe that the main condition for a lasting and just peace in the Middle East is solving the Palestinian problem; without this there will be no peace.

Under the current circumstances it is necessary, in our opinion, to continue action in the direction of achieving a comprehensive peace and to create conditions for the participation of all countries concerned, including the PLO, in achieving complete solutions for the problems. In our view, the United Nations should play an important role in this respect and an international conference should be organized with the participation of those concerned, as I have already stated, including the two co-chairman of the Geneva conference--the Soviet Union and the United States. In any case, everything must be done to achieve the Palestinians' right to self-determination. In my opinion, the current international conditions are favorable for intensifying the activity in this direction and it would be necessary for all states interested in a lasting peace to unite their efforts for this purpose.

Question: Within the framework of a dialog, Moscow and Beijing are currently making efforts to improve their mutual relations. What do you think of this concern and what do you believe should be done to normalize relations between these two large socialist countries? In this context, what role would the normalization of this situation in Southeast Asia play?

Answer: Romania has always advocated the normalization and development of relations of cooperation and friendship between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. We certainly view the agreement on beginning negotiations in this direction as an important factor and we hope that an appropriate understanding will be reached. It goes without saying that this is primarily a problem concerning the two countries, but, taking into consideration the relations we maintain both with the Soviet Union and with China we hope that the negotiations will yield as positive results as possible. [paragraph continues]

The improvement of relations between those two large socialist countries would exert a positive influence both on relations among the socialist countries and on the policy of detente and peace throughout the world. This would undoubtedly exert a positive influence also on normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia.

Question: The energy crisis has recently been confronting most of the countries in the world with unprecedented fierceness. What problems have emerged in Romania as a result and what measures were required as regards the reorientation of the energy policy and immediate concrete decisions?

Answer: Indeed, the energy crisis, especially the oil crisis, creates serious problems for most of the countries and contributes to the aggravation of the existing economic crisis. In my view, the oil crisis is primarily conditioned by excessive consumption, including that for military purposes, and by the exaggerated increase in the oil price. Certainly, the increase in prices is caused by the inflation rate and the international monetary crisis. Therefore, the solution to energy problems, to oil problems requires broad international cooperation among all states, both the oil extracting countries and the oil consuming ones, the latter including both rich, developed countries and developing countries which, in fact, feel the energy crisis the most.

As far as Romania is concerned, the crisis and especially the increase in oil prices have created serious difficulties and required measures both for saving oil and reducing excessive consumption and for making use of new energy sources. We must intensify research work so as to discover new resources so that in approximately 10 years we will generally be able to meet the energy needs from our own resources. I want to repeat, however, the problem of the energy and oil crisis require broad international cooperation both in the field of establishing prices and reducing consumption and in the field of research work and making use of new energy sources.

Question: Esteemed Mr President, we would like to ask you to express your opinion on whether Switzerland's basic motto of neutrality and solidarity is still appropriate under the current system of international relations marked by so many contradictions and different trends?

Answer: As I have mentioned, Romania believes that interstate relations must be based on equality and mutual respect, that what is essential in international life is insuring each country's national independence and its right to master its own destiny and to develop freely, without any outside interference. Thus the policy of neutrality undoubtedly plays an important role. Without viewing this as interfering in Swiss affairs, I want to mention, however, that taking into consideration the complex problems of the present-day world, it is necessary to strengthen cooperation among all states, irrespective of their position in international life, so as to establish new and democratic relations in the world arena and a policy of detente and peace. Certainly, we cannot speak of neutrality in the international political activity in this respect. All of us, irrespective of size, must act toward a policy of equality, of progress, detente and peace.

Question: Your excellency, how do you view the prospects of developing Swiss-Romanian relations, the chances of strengthening bilateral cooperation at various levels and cooperation in the international arena within large international forums devoted to promoting peace, cooperation and security on the European Continent?

Answer: I would like to mention that relations between Romania and Switzerland are good relations. [paragraph continues]

They have continuously developed both as regards economic, scientific-technical cooperation and as regards cultural relations and I believe that conditions have been created for expanding them in the future. We must, certainly, take into consideration that at this point there is a certain imbalance in our economic relations to Romania's disfavor and that we must jointly seek ways and means to achieve balanced economic relations which will create increasingly broader prospects in the future.

As for international cooperation, our countries are also developing positive cooperation in matters of European security, to which we are paying particular importance. We hope that Romania and Switzerland will actively cooperate in preparing the 1980 Madrid meeting more thoroughly so that better results be recorded than in Belgrade and especially so as to give a forceful impetus to implementing the documents signed in Helsinki, especially so as to proceed to military disengagement on our continent.

As I have already stated, by respecting the appreciating Swiss policy of neutrality, I believe that, in the struggle for European security, for peace, detente and for the people's independence, we must strengthen cooperation and solidarity and apply all our strength. I hope that our countries will act in this spirit in the future, thus making their active contribution to achieving a Europe of peace and cooperation. With these thoughts in mind, I wish the friendly Swiss people success in their activity, prosperity and peace!

ITALIAN PRESIDENT PERTINI RECEIVES GIOSAN IN ROME

AU271900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 27 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Rome, AGERPRES, 27/9/1979--During his visit to Italy, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, was received by Alessandro Pertini, president of the Italian Republic.

Greetings were exchanged on the occasion between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Pertini.

During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the upward course of the Romanian-Italian relations of friendship, following the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to Italy in May 1973, a visit that conferred new dimensions on and opened broad prospects to the traditional links between the two countries and peoples. It was assessed that there still were numerous possibilities of further developing the Romanian-Italian relations in domains of joint interest. The wish was reasserted to identify new ways and means in this respect.

Current international issues were also approached.

The same day, the chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Nicolae Giosan, had a meeting with the president of the Italian Senate, Amintore Fanfani. Reference was made on the occasion to the good relations of cooperation existing between the Italian Senate and the Grand National Assembly of Romania, to their role in the development of the Romanian-Italian relations.

Likewise, the chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania delivered a lecture before the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies on the people's participation in the elaboration and improvement of laws.

BURTICA NICULESCU HOLD TALKS WITH GUATEMALAN MINISTERS

AU271422 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 27 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received Valentin Solorzano Fernandez, minister of economy, industry and trade, and Hugo Tulio Bucaro Garcia, minister of finance, of the Republic of Guatemala.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed matters pertaining to the development of economic relations in fields of common interest and to expanding and diversifying the trade exchange between Romania and Guatemala.

Comrade Cornel Burtica and Valentin Solorzano Fernandez signed a trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Guatemala, a document which creates the necessary legal framework for developing economic relations on the basis of mutual advantage between the two countries.

On the same occasion, the two sides concluded trade understandings and cooperation ventures between Romanian foreign trade enterprises and Guatemalan companies designed to implement the provisions of the documents concluded between the governments of the two countries.

The two Guatemalan ministers also conducted talks with Comrade Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of finance. They discussed aspects regarding the development of Romanian-Guatemalan economic relations and opportunities for further expanding cooperation in various fields of activity, including the financial-banking field, between the two countries.

DALEA, PETRESCU RECEIVE SAWPY PRESIDENT KURTOVIC

AU271909 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 27 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/9/1979--Mihai Dalea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF] of Romania, and Gheorghe Petrescu, vice-chairman of the SUF National Council, met on September 27 with the delegation of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, led by Todo Kurtovic, president of the Federal Conference, now on a visit to Romania at the invitation of the SUF National Council.

During the talks on the occasion, information was exchanged on the present and future preoccupations of the two political bodies and the wish was expressed to further strengthen their relations; approached were also some international issues, satisfaction being expressed at the identity or closeness of view points on problems concerning the strengthening of cooperation, security and peace in the Balkans, on the European Continent and throughout the world.

BRIEFS

NEW ARGENTINE, JAPANESE ENVOYS--Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Rederico Carlos Barttfeld, new ambassador of the Republic of Argentina, on a protocol visit. He also received Yusuru Murakami, Japan's new ambassador, on a protocol visit. The ensuing talks took place in a cordial atmosphere. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 26 Sep 79 AU]

DRAGOSAVAC WARNS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS COULD SPARK NATIONALISM

LD212120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke in detail about foreign policy in the first part of his speech at yesterday's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium.

I am joining in making this demand, he said, according to which we should work out tangible measures and tasks in affirming the results of the sixth summit of nonalined countries. On this, I think that the program should encompass activity in the domestic and foreign spheres: first in the domestic sphere, so that we might do as much as possible to explain the essence of the policy of nonalinement to all our working people and citizens who are gathered actively by the Socialist Alliance in a united front and to work out specific tasks arising out of this; and secondly, in order to find out how--on the basis of positive experience hitherto--to continue to develop and expand contacts with the outside world, with its various social and political structures with which we are already in contact and with which we should cooperate more widely.

We have a long-term orientation in this and positive experiences in its realization. In all this our significant support is President Tito's report at Havana. We have his assessment of that event and [word indistinct] we finally have the documents which were adopted at the nonalined gathering and which fundamentally reflect the needs of the modern world. The very fact that the nonalined movement is constantly expanding is significant in itself. Not only does no one wish to leave it, but we have constant demands from new countries to join it. New members were also accepted at this summit and there were more guests and observers than previously.

This means that it is a universal movement, in ideas, actions and also in its membership. The movement cannot shrink, it does not bear sectarianism, regardless of the fact that it is a gathering of representatives of states with differing social systems and of various liberation movements. Nonalined policy and the movement's orientation are reaffirmed increasingly in the world and accepted. The principles of the movement and its policies are close to those who want and who are trying to lead an autonomous and independent policy and who represent something in their own people and in the world.

Individual attempts within the movement or pressures from outside it to impose a sectarian policy on the movement under the label of "revolutionariness" also reduce its universality and split it, and they have failed, Dragosavac went on. The summit rejected them forcefully this time too. In a word, the sovereignty of peoples and nations was the conqueror at the sixth summit.

It is also very significant for the universality of the movement that a large number of countries from Europe attended the sixth summit as guests, as well as the regular members, even those who by force of circumstance are linked to blocs or which are pressured into entering blocs.

Because of all this, the results of the summit are significant. Regardless of the difficulties which there have been and which are yet to be, these results demonstrate that the original principles of the movement are the basic need of the world today.

Our foreign policy, as a reflection of our domestic policy and the Tito vision of the development of society and relations in the world, precisely demonstrates that the movement and its policy are successful because they are needed by the modern world.

We have all witnessed pressure as to whether the movement should be anyone's preserve, anyone's "natural ally," whether we should or should not equate the blocs. In his speech, Tito very rapidly and successfully laid bare all speculation and secret action. For example, he stressed that we have never treated the blocs as equal. After all, if the blocs were the same, why would they then exist? It is not a question of whether anyone equates or does not equate the blocs, whether one distinguishes or does not distinguish differences between them, but of the fact that blocs lead to confrontation and threaten world peace. They fight for the domination of the greatest powers, they want expansion, and this threatens the freedom and sovereignty of peoples. In contrast to this, it is essential that the nonalined movement, as any serious movement, must be an autonomous force, must be open to everything that enables equality, freedom and comprehensive development, and it must be against every kind of domination over people, nations and states, under whatever form they defend or justify themselves.

Dragosavac said that significant activity in this respect also lies ahead for us inside the country, so that this policy might to an even greater extent become the property of everyone of our working people and so that we might expand the circle of our friends in the world who are fighting for precisely these principles by means of constant and high-quality activity in the international sphere.

Dr Dragosavac went on to talk about our internal socio-economic development. We have before us, he said, a serious and, I would say, long-term task, regardless of whether this is an adequate term at the moment: the more consistent realization of political economic stabilization. We cannot be dissatisfied with the first, initial results of the realization of stabilization measures, which are more in the sense of stopping an unfavorable trend and orientation and achieving positive tendencies. But satisfaction with results up until now would be harmful in carrying out this policy in all sectors, for all measures of economic policy are still insufficient. If we do not continue the stabilization action more consistently, then we shall not get the suitable and necessary results, which is our imperative.

Some positive tendencies were mentioned in the discussion--growth of production, increased employment, somewhat more favorable relations in distribution in favor of associated labor. However, at the same time we must be conscious of the fact that inflation is long-term and comparatively high in our country, that the balance of payments is unfavorable this year too, that the relationship between imports and exports is very critical, and that we must make far greater efforts to correct this. Hitherto it was something positive that the majority of our trade and payments imbalance was covered by invisible receipts. However, this is no longer being realized, for the outflow of invisible foreign currency resources is increasing. This can be partly explained by some legalities which can certainly not be avoided, but the greater part is accounted for by our lack of organization, extravagance and weaknesses in current economic policy in every collective and elsewhere.

I think, Dragosavac went on, that the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council, as well as the assemblies and executive councils of the republics and provinces, should devote more attention to these issues and should improve measures, for it is clear that up until now everything that has been done does not guarantee that we shall consolidate a positive economic trend.

It is essential that we continue more consistently in the realization of the economic policy and in adopting adequate measures in every basic organization of associated labor, in every work and complex organization and in society as a whole. Then we shall achieve the expected results.

In this connection, we cannot lightly pass over the shortage of some articles in the market, shortages for which there is no justification. It has already been mentioned that here it is a case of everything from medicines to bread and a series of other articles.

This is not the result of our general objective difficulties and lack of possibilities but rather of inactivity, irresponsibility, lack of organization, laziness and so on. Through our economic policy we are crediting some goods which as a rule cannot be found on the market in the normal course of events. We should, therefore, be more effective in our current economic policy, which should be adjusted to the trends in the market. We should also influence the coordination of stocks and purchasing funds and be more effective in the application of economic policy measures, including discipline and responsibility in its realization.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium secretary also touched on the problem of personal incomes and, in this connection, raised the question of what the freezing of personal incomes in the services of the sociopolitical organizations and certain other environments actually meant. We went about this using examples and recommendations, he noted. Some organizations accepted this and some did not. What is fundamental and essential is that now in the coming period we should make efforts to establish the primary elements for the distribution of income according to labor and the results of labor in sociopolitical organizations, social organizations and other organizations, as in the economy.

However, there are now other pressures, such as those for the linear increase of personal incomes, and we know that in the education of young people there is great pressure on the nonproductive professions and less on the productive professions, not to mention all the factors in the whole of this sector, such as higher personal incomes and the fact that they are guaranteed. Everything we have undertaken must be subject to constant reexamination; we must constantly readjust measures which are not correct, but also insist on constant sociopolitical action, which should be present in all sectors of social life and work, and on the stepping-up of work discipline, economizing and general mobilization in the realization of stabilization.

We note that in investment, general and personal consumption, not everything has been done where it should be, Dr Dragosavac recalled. What we have undertaken does not yet guarantee us those results which we should achieve. Particularly serious is the question of inflation and the balance of payments, where great problems have concentrated. They are not only the result of these particular sectors but of the problems which arise from the overall acquiring and distribution of income. Hence, at the general level we must do a lot more to achieve satisfactory results.

The socialist alliance and everything which it gathers together ought, can and must do a lot more. Naturally, the more effective we are here the more effective we shall be in the matter of eliminating the activity of various enemies, nationalists, clerical groups and so on.

If in the coming medium-term social plan we are not more effective in solving the problems of the underdeveloped areas and other problems, and if we do not operate politically in a subtle manner here, then this could stir up nationalism. If we fail to realize all this in associated labor, negative elements will find their fullest expression.

If negative phenomena are expressed through economic relations it will be more difficult for us to eliminate them in other sectors. The converse is true. The greater the results we achieve through associated labor and the more effective we are in material and social developments, the more the socially negative phenomena and tendencies will be reduced. In this connection it should not be forgotten for one moment that negative phenomena are manifested in individual sectors as a rule as a consequence and not the cause. Hence, we must fight above all against the causes, but we cannot wash our hands of the consequences either. We must all be constantly active and consequential in these matters.

In other sectors, too, we are rather slow in reacting to the need to solve various matters in the sphere of the more long-term and current economic policy. When we want to set out certain problems before our gatherings and meetings we often claim that this must be something of "congress" standing or something similarly "great."

And when we hold some gathering we satisfy ourselves in many cases with the fact that it has been held, behave as though that thing is out of the way, go on to something else and amass conclusions and more conclusions, and so on. We must organize ourselves so that we realize in practice what we have decided, either through the assembly, in the executive councils or other bodies, regarding the question of the creation of wealth and the distribution of means for personal incomes and payment according to labor. In this connection we must be aware that these are long-term problems. We must also make ourselves capable of working successfully in this matter. We must have daily insight into this.

We are, therefore, faced with important tasks in this respect and it is precisely the solving of these internal socioeconomic problems which is of essential significance to the further deepening of our cohesion, for fraternity and unity, Dr Dusan Dragosavac concluded.

ASSEMBLY FEDERAL CHAMBER MEETS ON UNEMPLOYMENT, STATE OF ECONOMY

26 September Meeting

LD271106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1041 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--In their discussion about the employment policy the delegates of the Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly made the assessment that significant results have been achieved in this area. It was noted at the same time that a realistic economic basis exists for faster employment of trained cadres and that the possibilities of opening new vacancies in the craft industry and other services activities are not made full use of. Chaired by Dobroslav Culafic, the chamber today passed the law on Avnoj awards, conclusions in connection with the adoption of the final budget of the federation for 1978 and several other draft laws.

Significant results have been achieved in employment, particularly in the social sector. If in the next 5-year plan we continue with approximately the same rate of employment we will have a considerably more favorable situation in which some of the present problems will be resolved or mitigated. These assessments were made by Mila Djordjic, deputy chairman of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Welfare, as she spoke in connection with the report on the implementation of the policy of employment and the provision of employment.

Thanks to a favorable growth of employment in the social sector, the employment of the total natural increase of the active population, further changes of the economic structure, faster employment of the influx of trained cadres and the establishment of conditions conducive to the employment of a section of Yugoslav citizens who have returned from doing temporary work abroad, have been ensured, said Mila Djordjic. She also said that not all opportunities for productive employment have been tapped. This applies particularly to economic operations on the basis of personal work.

The number of craft shops has been stagnating for years, and the number of contracted organizations of associated labor, despite initial results, is still insufficient. In the majority of municipalities, local communities and work organization employment plans have not been made concrete. Nor have some very important questions of taxation policy, granting of permits for the opening of shops and other enterprises, for loans and for the building and distribution of shops and other businesses been resolved. This is why, it is believed, a situation has occurred in which, simultaneously with an increase of employment, there is also a greater number of those who are looking for work. In 1978, 735,000 individuals were seeking employment. However, not all these people are actually unemployed. Employment communities have records of a number of citizens who work in the private sector but want to transfer into the public one; they also have a number of students who are waiting to acquire the right to register as external students and also those who on the basis of registering with their employment communities acquire some other rights.

Mila Djordjic also mentioned the fact that in recent years there has been a slump in the number of people seeking employment. This shows that the manpower reserve is gradually being exhausted and that in the coming period one can count on a reduced number of people seeking employment. The number of people going abroad to do temporary work has been virtually negligible in the past few years and there are more and more of those who are returning home, said Mila Djordjic.

In the debate on unemployment, delegate Djultene Salcini (Kosovo) said that the problem of unemployment is most pronounced in Kosovo, where every ninth inhabitant is out of work. The number of unemployed has increased considerably in the past 3 years. This year more than 60,000 workers have been referred to the self-managing interest communities as unemployed. Salcini voiced the view that the cause of this state of affairs should be sought in the natural high population growth, workers' return from work abroad and a heavy flow of the village population into towns.

Velimir Tanevski (Macedonia) warned that the number of unemployed in Macedonia is ; ing despite the high rate of employment.

Radoslav Roso, representing the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, spoke about the shortage of cadres for work in work organizations. He stressed the need to put an end to the pronounced trend reflected in the more rapid growth of employment in the nonproductive sphere than in the economy. At the moment building, mining, metallurgy, the metallurgical industry and the crafts alone could employ tens of thousands of workers. However, no one wants to apply because wages in these activities are lower than in the nonproductive sphere. Roso quoted statistics showing out of 420 students polled in Bor not a single one was prepared to become a miner.

Delegate Radmila Stefanovic (Serbia) said that despite the results achieved in the field of employment there are trends which make it impossible to do more. These negative phenomana, in her view, are due to the fact that a number of work organizations are shutting their doors in the face of the invasion by young educated cadres, as well as to insufficient labor productivity, untapped capacities, resistance to the development of the small-scale economy, overtime work by individuals and misuse of the open competition system.

Dzavet Music (Montenegro) singled out overtime work as an obstacle to a more rapid growth of employment. He noted that 40 million dinars were paid for overtime work in Bosnia-Hercegovina during June this year alone. The amount thus spent would have sufficed for the opening of 8,000 jobs with average wages of about 5,000 dinars. During the same month, 114 million dinars had been spent in Zagreb on overtime work. This money had gone to only about 10,000 people. In Slovenia 190,000 retired people worked in June, while in Serbia about 115,000 people did overtime work in 1978, Music said.

Delgate Dragica Kobelka (Croatia) said that the employment structure is inadequate despite the vast sums spent on education. This is reflected in poor productivity, accidents at work, frequent periods of sickness and also in the poor possibilities of employment. She said that if a worker meets all the conditions necessary for employment and an appropriate replacement cannot be found then this should be done and jobs thus made vacant should be given to young people who are waiting for work.

Rajka Vujovic (Bosnia-Hercegovina) spoke about the frequent phenomenon of "flight" from production to the nonproductive sphere. Bora Petkovic (Macedonia) dwelt on the problems of our workers in temporary employment abroad, and Borivoje Dumancic (Serbia) said that it is indispensable to keep overtime work down by means of administrative measures.

Dobroslav Culafic, president of the Federal Chamber, suggested at the end that the SFRY Assembly debate on employment be resumed soon and the appropriate organs and socio-political organizations be involved in it. Culafic then went on to deal with some of the problems of employment. He pointed out the fact, among other things, that enormous funds are going into the pockets of individuals by means of overtime work. This is one of the causes of the considerably pronounced mass phenomenon of the enrichment of individuals, Culafic said. This is where, he went on, we should partly look for the reason why the funds now concentrated in citizens' giro accounts in some regions are nearly as high as the funds held by the economy in these regions. These and other problems should be analyzed during the final preparation of the conclusions concerning the sphere of employment. The same applies to the workers' flight from the economy to the noneconomic sphere, which is a very significant and, fundamentally, a class question that is becoming topical and is being posed now in connection with the debate on employment. People's flight from material production is a mass phenomenon and it is necessary to see why this is taking place. A similar question is that of absenteeism. There are organizations in which as many as 50 percent of those employed are absent from work daily. The conclusions which we shall adopt must comprise all these and other questions, Culafic said.

Further on during the session Federal Chamber delegates adopted a draft law on the rehabilitation and cessation of organizations. This legal project increases the responsibility of workers and managerial structures in those work organizations which are operating at loss and obliges them to maintain a constant watch on the economic situation. Mihajlo Ezov (Macedonia), Dusan Kukic (Serbia) and Dusan Rakovac (Croatia) took part in the debate on this draft law.

The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly today adopted conclusions in connection with the consideration of the federal budget final account.

In their conclusions, delegates expressed particular support for the assembly bodies' efforts to rationalize federal budgetary spending. Particular stress is laid on the better utilization of the existing capacities and equipment in the federal organs and organizations and on the pooling of common services and vehicles. Ways should also be found to reduce spending on various forms of overtime work, fees for outside contributors and entertainment expenditure, which should prevent extensive and irrational spending.

The chamber also supported the proposal for the adoption of a law on customs services. The law will regulate not only the organizational system of the customs services, but also and much more broadly the relations--primarily self-managing relations--in the customs services.

At the end of the session, the Federal Chamber appointed Milorad Birovljev, vice president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, to the post of general director of the Yugoslav Social Accountancy Service. Anton Polajner, hitherto general director of the Social Accountancy Service, was relieved of his duties owing to the expiration of his term of office.

At today's session delegates paid tribute to deceased comrades: Stjepen Funaric, delegate and chairman of the Assembly Commission for Elections and Appointments; Budislav Soskic, president of the Montenegro Assembly; and Vido Smilevski, president of the Macedonian Presidency.

27 September Meeting

LD271545 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1016 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At today's session, which was chaired by Zoran Polic, the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces adopted a decision on the basic directives and the scope of economic policy of Yugoslavia's socioeconomic development from 1981 to the end of 1985. At today's session the delegates also ratified the agreement on the bases of the Yugoslav social plan for the development of production and refinement of petroleum and natural gas.

The basic directives and scope of the country's economic development from 1981 to 1985 are aimed at offering--within the preparations of the Yugoslav social plan and the plans of other planning factors--a basis for reviewing possible directions of development and serving as a basis for self-management agreements and social contracts on the basis of the plans of self-management organizations and communities and sociopolitical communities. It is considered that the social product of the country's overall economy may be oriented toward an annual growth rate of about 6 percent.

The introductory report in connection with the adoption of the decision on the basic directives of economic policy in the next 5-year period was delivered by Spasoje Medenica, general director of the Federal Institute for Social Planning.

The drawing up of plans for the next plan period will take place in complex conditions, for despite major results attained in socioeconomic development, unfavorable tendencies and problems influencing the conditions of and opportunities for development are being handed on, Medenica said.

The directives stress the basic orientations of Yugoslavia's socioeconomic development in the next 5-year period. These are: further development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations; dynamic and stable development; raising of living standards and conservation of the environment; increase in the accumulative and reproductive capacity of the economy; improvement of the country's economic situation in the international division of labor; development at above the average rate in the country for the economically under-developed republics, particularly the socialist autonomous province of Kosovo; more rapid reduction in unemployment; consolidation of the country's defense capacity and of social self-protection.

Proceeding from these basic orientations of development, the focus in the directives is placed upon the attainment of dynamic and coordinated development and a greater degree of economic stability, and upon increasing the economy's export capacity, along with insuring a greater part for the economy in the international division of labor, which must be achieved by higher-quality production and by insuring more stable trends and conditions of economic activity.

The directives place the orientation in the period from 1981 to 1985 on the dynamic and stable development of the economy, with the social product growing at a provisional rate of about 6 percent a year. Further work on drawing up the plan documents will have to include an assessment of all factors defining the growth rate with regard to the numerous restricting factors and the prerequisites facilitating dynamic development.

According to present calculations and conditions in the country and in the world, a growth rate of 6 percent in the social product is the upper limit which can be reckoned upon.

Proceeding from the fact that a number of goals and tasks in the current plan have not been achieved, and that certain imbalances have been retained--and in some activities even made more profound--the directives establish an orientation toward more rapid development of energy production, production of raw material and food, and development of integrated transport in order to make this latter more efficient and to improve international links and tourist transport, particularly for foreign tourists.

Increased export capacity and the economy's wider involvement in the international division of labor, are a condition of dynamic and stable development, and of the elevation of the economy onto a higher technological level.

Owing to the degree of indebtedness achieved and the economy's great dependence upon imports of reproduction materials and equipment, the question of deficit of the balance of payments can be solved only by increasing exports and by becoming more greatly involved in the international division of labor.

The balance of payments policy should be oriented toward gradual reduction in the deficit and in the country's degree of indebtedness, and toward insuring liquidity in payments with foreign countries. It must be borne in mind here that the balance of payments deficit has become a factor limiting development, and that the situation is deteriorating, in particular because of the energy crisis.

I should like to draw particular attention to that part of the directives relating to the areas in which agreement should be concluded on the basis of the Yugoslav social plan. Four areas of agreement-making are cited, which derive from the essence of the Yugoslav social plan: coordination and orientation of the processes of social reproduction, and of the policy and development of economic relations with foreign countries; the policy and development of economically under-developed republics and autonomous provinces; and the development of all-people's defense.

If the republics and autonomous provinces come to agreement, other areas of socio-economic development can be established for which agreements could be adopted on the basis of the Yugoslav social plan.

I should stress in conclusion that the SFRY Assembly adopts the decisions on the basic directives of economic policy at the end of this month. According to the work program, drafts of self-management agreements and contracts on the bases of plans should be drawn up in November 1979. Numerous planning factors have not yet adopted their directives, and some have not yet adopted a decision on the adoption of plans and programs of work, Medenica pointed out.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces today ratified the agreement on production and refinement of oil and natural gas from 1976 to 1980, and also the draft plan of work for the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces in the fourth quarter of 1979. The delegates were informed that by 5 October the Federal Executive Council will submit to the Yugoslav Assembly data on the basic questions and problems of realization of the Yugoslav social plan in 1980.

The delegates today adopted the proposal for Milorad Birovljev, hitherto vice president of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, to be appointed director of the Yugoslav Social Accountancy Service. The former director, Anton Polajnar, has taken up a new post.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces today did not ratify the draft amendments to the projection for the Yugoslav balance of payments for 1979 and to the projection for the country's currency balance, also for this year. The assemblies of the republics and provinces had considerable comments to make in connection with the proposed amendments, and the committee did not have enough time to coordinate the standpoints. It was decided that coordination should continue until the session of the chamber which has been convened for 12 October, and that the amendments should be adopted in the projections then.

1981-85 Economic Guidelines Adopted

LD272204 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1919 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 22 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia's gross national product is to grow at an average 6 percent rate in the next five years, as planned in the guidelines for the Yugoslav economic development from 1981 to 1985, adopted by the Assembly of Yugoslavia today.

This document, which should be the framework for the development of the Yugoslav economy in the coming period, calls for an effort by the entire Yugoslav community towards removing recent unfavorable trends manifest in an increased balance of payments deficit.

In the above period, the Yugoslav economy is to develop intensively and harmoniously, along with the strengthening of economic stability and export capability.

The guidelines adopted today provide for an increased production of energy, raw materials and food, and the development of communications and tourism.

The document also foresees a decrease in the Yugoslav economy's indebtedness abroad, and greater liquidity in the payment of debts abroad.

These guidelines [word indistinct] the consistent implementation of the decisions of the nonaligned summit in Havana. To this end, all socio-political communities have been charged with working out their programmes of activities through which the Havana decisions will be implemented.

TRADE UNIONS PREPARE EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

AU272155 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Sep 79 p 4 AU

[St. Rajkovic report]

[Summary] "The proclaimed employment policy in this 5-year plan has been successfully implemented, although with much difficulty and many fluctuations and deviations. Therefore it is necessary to fulfill what has been agreed upon in an even more exemplary fashion. This was said in the Trade Unions Federation, which has prepared an analysis of the present situation in the field of employment and job creation."

Over 600,000 people obtained employment in the past 3 years and the growth of employment was 4.1 percent instead of 3.5 percent as planned. "A large part of the increase in active population was absorbed, the transfer from the agricultural sector to nonagricultural sectors was increased, the economic structure of the population was further changed, the employment of young people, experts and women was increased, and a portion of the workers returning from abroad obtained employment, which was the set goal."

Last year, 230,000 people obtained employment in the social sector, which was 50,000 more than planned and constituted a 4.4 percent increase. The economy provided jobs for 180,000 people. The increase in employment in Kosovo was 6.8 percent, in Serbia 5.6 percent, in Montenegro 3.4 percent and in Vojvodina 3.1 percent. "Thus in the period between 1975 and last year, the rate of employment of the total population in Kosovo increased from 9.6 to 10.2 percent, in Slovenia from 37.3 to 40.6 percent, and in the SFRY from 29.9 to 24 percent."

In that period, 200,000 women obtained employment and their proportion in the number of employed increased from 34.3 to 34.8 percent. In 1976, 48,800 trainees were engaged; the next year 52,500 and last year 57,900.

The number of those seeking work is now 735,000. "It is estimated that among these, only 400,000 are socially and economically truly unemployed; the others are students, peasants waiting for employment, those provided for but wishing to work and so forth." The number of those seeking their first job last year was 472,863. They included 52 percent women, 72 percent young people and 40.3 percent experts. The rate of unemployment in Slovenia is 1.5 percent and in Kosovo 27.1 percent.

At the same time, there are 867,365 job vacancies--including 200,000 jobs for unskilled workers, 215,000 for semiskilled ones, 235,000 for skilled workers, 107,000 for workers with secondary vocational qualifications, 44,000 for those with advanced vocational qualifications and 63,000 for those with university degrees. There is one job seeker per vacancy in Slovenia, but in Kosovo the ratio is 30 job seekers to one vacant job.

Those seeking jobs include 344,000 unskilled workers, 92,000 semiskilled ones, 142,000 skilled and highly skilled workers, 131,000 with secondary vocational qualifications, 10,000 with advanced vocational qualifications and 12,000 with university degrees.

TANJUG REPORTS ON 27 SEPTEMBER TU FEDERATION PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD272126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--We have entered the stage of solving the question which has posed itself to our society for 30 years. It is a fact that great differences exist with regard to the conditions of economic activity and acquisition of income, but it is difficult to give a reliable answer as to whether they are realistic and justified. This is how Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, summed up the discussion at today's session of the Trade Union Council's Presidium, which was described as a discussion aimed at providing the initiative for finding the causes of the different positions of factions, groups and activities. The problem objectively exists, Spiljak said. This was established both at the Eighth Congress of the Yugoslav Trade Unions and at the latest session of the LCY Central Committee, but without help from others trade unions cannot find replies to the question about the causes of the differences, because it is obvious that there are several causes.

In an effort to arrive at a definite answer, this question has also been put on the agenda of the session due to be held by the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation on 16 October. The session will indicate the trade unions' lines of activity, while today Janez Barboric, member of the Presidium of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, pointed out some of the actions which seemed to be most appropriate. The socioeconomic position of workers in individual sectors and factions should be viewed and resolved within the framework of their income-related interdepence, on the basis of their joint earnings and income and also of their joint risks, Barboric said. If the income of a whole faction does not solve its position, then proposals should be made for the adoption of measures to revise the system.

The Yugoslav Trade Union Presidium then considered topical problems of employment, education and social security of persons temporarily unemployed, and reached the conclusion that it is indispensable to have a broader debate in the republics, since problems were not the same everywhere.

Only in that way would it be possible to find answers to such questions as why the young are not opting for workers' vocatons in sufficient numbers or how it is possible that associated labor has a shortage every year and hundreds of thousands of workers in a particular trade while at the same time the number of persons registered with the employment communities is as high as 750,000. If we remember that last year, out of 850,000 vacant workposts, 50 percent remained unfilled, the problem of unemployment is close to becoming one of a shortage of labor as well.

Rade Galeb stressed that insistance on the number of unemployed was in fact advocacy of the extensive manner of economic activity which was not based on productivity. This is the road to low wages, to a lower income and to a reduction of our economy's already low competitiveness. No effort is being made to establish at long last who is genuinely unemployed. Those who leave their jobs because they would like a different job and those who are genuinely out of work are treated in the same way. The essence, according to Galeb, lies in what associated labour needs and what the work entails and this cannot be achieved without integrating associated labor and education.

In this sense it is also necessary to abolish the inhuman conditions of work in certain activities and change the system of cadre planning in associated labor. Emin Dobardzic pointed out the need for higher value to be attached to production work, while Mika Spiljak drew attention to the unequal treatment of industrial apprentices and students. The fact that only 3 percent of industrial apprentices and more than 50 percent of students are receiving scholarships was described by Spiljak as a devastating piece of information and a class question. He also asked whether unemployment was not being stimulated by overly high benefits. This question and the problems of absenteeism and overtime work should be analyzed. In some spheres, Spiljak concluded, there exist virtually private institutions for supplementary work.

Considering a report on the implementation of the policy concerning the return of Yugoslav workers from work abroad and the education of these workers and their children, the Yugoslav Trade Unions Presidium advocated the speediest possible adoption of a social contract on the basis of which these questions would be regulated in a uniform manner.

TANJUG REVIEWS LCY INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION MEETING

LD272242 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1752 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 27 (TANJUG)--The Commission for International Relations of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) today emphasized the need, after the Havana non-aligned summit conference of heads of state or government, to work out a programme of activity for the LCY and other socio-political organizations in the implementation of the conference conclusions.

The commission evaluated the recent [visit] by a LCY delegation to the U.S. Democratic and Republican parties as successful and useful as well as a significant contribution to the further development of bilateral relations between the two countries and to the enlargement of the Yugoslav-U.S. political dialogue, with full respect for essential differences in ideological-political options.

The commission also evaluated in the positive the visit by a LCY delegation to the People's Republic of China at the invitation from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. This visit made a considerable contribution to all-round cooperation between the LCY and the Chinese Communist Party, the commission assessed.

ARMY LC PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ACTIVITIES

AU272140 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2095 20 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[B. Miletic report]

[Text] After a very fruitful political summer, during which there was no rest for the communists in the army, the first fall days will be marked by new, even broader activity. The successful conclusion of the sixth conference of the nonalined countries and the exceptional increase in Yugoslavia's reputation in the world have given new impetuses to communists and all members of the army to implement even more industriously the demands of the 11th LCY Congress which refer to the strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Briefly, this is the picture of the present moment of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army and the projection of its activity in the coming period. These issues were discussed at a session of the Presidium of the Committee of the LCY in the Yugoslav People's Army last week. The session was chaired by Dane Cuic, president of the committee, while Nikola Ljubicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also participated in the work of the session.

Proceeding from the fact that the combat building of the army is a lasting and always topical task, the Presidium of the Committee of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army--discussing the implementation of the conclusions of the sixth session of the LCY Central Committee on collective work and responsibility--devoted its session to the role of communists in strengthening the party and army organization. It could not be otherwise, because with the realization of the current, but particularly of the next medium-term development plan of the armed forces (its adoption is preoccupying the attention of all elements of planning), the first combat detachment of the armed forces must reach the highest point of envisaged modernization and must strengthen even more the moral-political unity of the army. This was stressed at the session of the presidium.

The process of equipping units with the most modern technical and combat means, naturally, has its condition without which one cannot do this. In addition to a high technical knowledge--which goes without saying--another condition necessary is the presence of a modern command and leadership and a firm moral-political orientation of members of the army who have the abilities, the know-how and the desire to use the most modern technical combat means. A common feature of all these premises is an awareness, without which all efforts would be in vain.

For nearly 100,000 communists in the army this realization is quite clear and sufficient to encourage them to an even broader political activity. We say even broader because the party has never ceased to wage a struggle for a class awareness, which the party directs, motivates and mobilizes. In the next period, the communists in the army will join this battle with even greater intensity. At the same time communists will make efforts so that the high organization of the defense mechanism should become specific to the entire society and not only to the armed forces. The essence of Comrade Tito's idea on collective work and responsibility, it was stressed at the session of the presidium, is constantly present in the manner of work of the subjective forces of the military collectives, particularly in the League of Communists, the youth and the Trade Union organizations and in numerous consultative and collegial organs. However, the criterium of all activities which are being carried out in the field of promoting the method of activity of the individual subjects is combat readiness. Everything that is in favor of combat readiness communists not only accept but they are also leaders of the activity for implementing it.

Naturally, the final summer session of the presidium could not forget the next military activity in the fall. Work of the organizations and organs of the League of Communists at exercises was discussed. The draft document on these activities has been enriched with new proposals and suggestions. The validity of its provisions will be tested at the usual, regular exercises testing combat readiness. In addition, the possibility was discussed of a new manner of collecting the membership fees of the League of Communists in connection with the announced changes in the payment of salaries (through the post office savings bank) to the military and civilian personnel in active service. Instructions were also adopted on recognizing the disputed length of party membership.

MACEDONIAN SAWP VIEWS SHORTCOMINGS IN ORGANS OF AUTHORITY

AU271727 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Sep 79 AU

[Djordje Jankovic report]

[Text] There are still many inconsistencies, shortcomings and difficulties in the realization of the rights and interests of the working people and citizens in their relations with the organs of administration, justice, self-managing interest communities and other institutions entrusted with public authority. This was stated at today's enlarged session of the Macedonian Republican SAWP Conference. Djordje Jankovic reports from Skopje:

The extensive discussion to today's session essentially confirmed the views expressed in the public discussion in the communal organizations of the Socialist Alliance, that is, primarily the view that citizens want to see the organs of administration and other state institutions as responsible and efficient institutions which consistently defend constitutionality and legality in the realization of the rights and interests of the working people or, on the other hand, as institutions which are not reducing their role only to periodical interventions wherever force and coercion must be used but which, acting as social and professional organs, help the working people and their organizations of associated labor in realizing their rights and interests in their everyday life.

Although, considered as a whole, certain progress has been made in this direction, there are still many shortcomings, difficulties and inconsistencies which unfavorably affect the realization of the rights, interests and obligations of citizens and thereby also their self-managing role in the society. This especially applies to the slowness in the socialization and self-managing transformation of these organs, their activity from the position of the classical authority, their official and bureaucratic mentality and so forth.

In the public discussion organized by the Socialist Alliance, the working people and citizens demonstrated openly and in a well-argued manner that the administration should orient itself to a greater extent toward the associated labor, the local community and other forms of self-managing organization and that the work of technical services, the justice system and other organs of authority should be improved and more effectively organized to eliminate the existing shortcomings and negative phenomena from their work.

Attention was also called to the monopolistic position of the post, the electric power distribution, the city transport services and other cummunal activities which fail to base their attitude toward citizens on social accords and agreements in accordance with the aims and interests because of which they have been formed.

SERBIAN SAWP COUNCIL DISCUSSES BULGARIAN-LANGUAGE BROADCASTING

LD270950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2055 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The development of the system of information in the language of the nationalities is an essential element of the attainment of the equality of the nations and nationalities in our socialist self-managing community. Proceeding from this conclusion--the Council for Intranational Relations of the Republican Conference of the Serbian SAWP noted, while discussing the sound and vision reception of radio and television programs in Bulgarian--that progress has been made in this field in recent years, though the general view adopted is that some questions could be resolved more speedily and effectively. This particularly applies to the (development) of the network of radio and television transmitters and relay stations which would improve what is at the moment very poor sound and vision reception in parts of the municipalities populated by members of the Bulgarian nationality.

This conclusion is supported by the numerous comments about reception quality justifiably made at meetings in local and municipal SAWP organizations in these areas. Consequently it was decided today that it is indispensable to adopt as speedily as possible a program for developing this network with precisely specified completion dates and details of those responsible for the work arising from specific tasks. It was also pointed out that since this is a matter of heavy investments the broader society's assistance to the municipalities concerned--these are mainly underdeveloped municipalities--should not fail to materialize.

All this, combined with the further improvement in programs [words indistinct] and a further extension in the duration of transmissions in the Bulgarian language, should make it possible to keep the population of Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia even better informed.

At its session today the council also considered a draft research program of the Institute for the Study of Cultural Development with regard to the cultural life of the nationality and ethnic group of the Roms in the Socialist Republic of Serbia excluding the provinces.

Accepting and supporting the idea of this kind of research, the council also voiced a number of observations. The study which would be prepared on the basis of this research should help to create a medium-term plan for the cultural development of the nationality and ethnic group of the Roms in the Socialist Republic of Serbia excluding the provinces for the period up to 1985. The concept, in the form in which it was presented to the Council for International Relations of the Republican Conference of Serbian SAWP, was incomplete in many of its aspects. It is consequently necessary, it was noted, for the council, being directly responsible for this work, to supplement and broaden the draft project. Members of the nationality and the ethnic groups of the Roms should also take part in this. It was stressed that the part of the research which concerns the cultural life of the Albanians in the Socialist Republic of Serbia excluding the provinces should be carried out with the appropriate cooperation of institutions from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

SFRY-ITALIAN BORDER COMMISSION SAYS BORDER VALID, FINAL

LD272038 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1835 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Gradez, Sept. 27 (TANJUG)--The land border between Yugoslavia and Italy, 223 kilometers long and with 3,515 border marks, today came into force as a valid and final one, from the standpoint of international law, it was announced in the town of Gradez (Grado) today at the close of the just-ended session of the mixed diplomatic commission for the demarcation of the Yugoslav-Italian border.

Under the 1975 Osimo Yugoslav-Italian accords, border demarcation work started in June 1977, and ended this month. The border line between the two countries--from the Yugoslav-Italian-Austrian tristate border junction down to the Adriatic Sea coast--was marked.

All the work was done as scheduled and in the spirit of sincere cooperation, the mixed Yugoslav-Italian commission also announced today.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON CARINTHIA EXPLOSION, AUSTRIAN REPORTS

LD271625 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1623 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 27 (TANJUG)--In relation to the news broadcast by the Austrian press and radio-TV on the explosion in the premises of the city museum in Velikovac, in Carinthia, in which two Yugoslavs have been injured, the official spokesman of the Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretariat, Ambassador Mirko Kalezic, told TANJUG's diplomatic editor that detailed information on this incident has not so far been received except for the information already published by the Austrian public information media and consequently the Yugoslav press, too.

Ambassador Kalezic added that attempts towards speculations regarding this unfortunate incident by a part of the Austrian [as received] have been noted. These attempts press can [as received] only be detrimental to development of good-neighbourly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Austria and the realization of minority national rights in Austria, particularly as, in accordance with Yugoslavia's well-known stands, the Yugoslav public sharply condemns this incident in Velikovac. Yugoslavia is actively struggling against terrorism and in its international activities it consistently and firmly takes part in its suppression, Ambassador Kalezic said in ending.